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Elbert Hubbard's Libels on Labor Unions.

Elbert Hubbard, editor and publisher of *The Philistine*, leader of what his devotees are pleased to term a "school of thought" that casts aside as "rubbish" many of the most generally accepted conventionalities of our civilization, and who has considerable vogue as a lecturer, has looked upon the institution of Labor Unionism—and found it wanting.

Labor Unionism is not the only institution of our civilization which the "Father of the Philistines" has found wanting, and the criticism which he makes against the Labor Unions would be worthy of slight attention were it not for the fact that very many thousands of people in this country accept the expressed opinions of Hubbard as gospel, and being faddists of an extreme type—if not fanatics—they are quite likely to give Hubbard's criticism of Labor Unionism greater circulation than would result were the same sentiments to be expressed by a man probably better known to the people generally, but who does not occupy the peculiar relation in which Hubbard stands toward a small, but active section of the populace.

Again, the "literary bureaus" of the Citizens' Alliances of the country and the anti-labor unionists of the press have been quoting Hubbard quite extensively—consequently his utterances, extravagant though they be, merit attention.

Hubbard's attack on Labor Unionism is contained in the January number of *The Philistine*. He introduces his subject in this fashion:

"In 1889 an engineer on a fast passenger train, on a railroad that need not be here advertised, became violently insane. The time on his run had been cut down to fifty miles an hour. It was very rapid running all that time, and it told severely on the man's nerves. Suddenly, while at the throttle, reason gave way, and the engineer started to make a record run. He imagined there was another fast train just behind; his life was at stake, and safety for himself and his train demanded that he should make a hundred miles an hour.

"He had nearly attained his pace and was flying past a station where he should have stopped for orders, when the fireman, realizing the situation, laid the mad engineer low with a link-pin, and the train was slowed down just in time to escape a wreck.

"There is a natural law, well recognized and defined by men who think, called the Law of Diminishing Returns, sometimes referred as to the Law of Pivotal Points.

"A man sarts in to take systematic exercise, and he finds that his strength increases. He takes more exercise and keeps on until he gets "stale"—that is, he becomes sore and lame. He has passed the Pivotal Point and is getting a Diminishing Return.

"In running a railroad engine a certain amount of coal is required to pull a train of given weight a mile, say at the rate of fifty miles an hour. You double the amount of coal and simple folks might say you double your speed, but railroad men know better. The double amount of coal will give you only about sixty miles instead of fifty with a heavy train. Increase your coal and from this on you get a Diminishing Return. If you insist on eighty miles an hour you get your speed at a terrific cost and a terrible risk."

Other illustrations along these lines are given, and then Hubbard continues:

"The Law of Diminishing Returns was what Oliver Wendel Holmes had in mind when he said: 'Because I like a pinch of salt in my soup is no reason that I wish to be immersed in brine.'

"Churches, preachers and religious denominations are good things in their time and place and up to a certain point. Whether for you the church has passed the pivotal point is for you yourself to decide. But remember this, because a thing is good up to

a certain point, or has been good, is no reason why it should be perpetuated. The Law of Diminishing Returns is the natural refutation of the popular fallacy that because a thing is good you cannot get too much of it.

"Labor unions well illustrate the Law of Diminishing Returns.

"Labor unions have increased wages, shortened hours, introduced Government Factory Inspection, have done partially away with child labor, and done other useful, excellent and beautiful things.

"But when labor unions go beyond the Pivotal Point and attempt to dictate the amount of the output—prohibiting any man to earn more than so much; decide on the proportion of apprentices to workmen—that is, who shall advance and who shall not; declare what work shall be done in schools, in prisons and what not; tear out work that has been done by non-union men and require that it shall be done over by union men; insist that you join a union, or else be deprived of the right to work; then the union has passed the Pivotal Point and has ceased to give an equitable return.

"When your children do not go to school for fear of the cry of 'scab'; when your wife dare not hang out the washing in the back yard for fear of the cry of 'scab'; when you hesitate to go to your work knowing you may be carried home on a shutter; when brickbats take the place of reason, and the walking delegate says: 'Carry a union card or take out an accident policy'; then things have gone so far that in self-protection the union must temporarily be laid low with a link-pin.

"The people of America cannot afford to let any combination of men become an engine for the destruction of liberty, be it labor union, Molly Maguire, Ku Klux or church."

The fashion in which Hubbard prefers his indictment of Labor Unions, and his manner of stating the various heinous offenses of which he would have his readers believe they are guilty is anything but ingenious—his readers are expected to accept as beyond controversy the statements he makes, and, granting that, of course they can only agree with Hubbard that "the union must be laid low with a link-pin."

Is it not a pleasant spectacle to see a man of Hubbard's undoubted ability and influence over the minds and actions of thousands of people of many walks of life prostitute that ability and abuse the confidence of his followers as he has in this article.

He says:

"But when labor unions go beyond the Pivotal Point and attempt to dictate the amount of the output—prohibiting any man to earn more than so much * * *

"Limitation of output" is one of the hoary libels that Labor Unionism has been afflicted with so long that it seems almost superfluous to give it attention. However, it is not altogether out of place to dignify the charge with attention in this instance. In the quotation given Hubbard expects his readers to believe that Labor Unions generally are committed to the policy of permitting their members to perform only a certain amount of work daily and prevent the abler members from earning what their skill entitles them to receive. This accusation is merely a bald lie, and it is inconceivable that Hubbard does not know it to be such. Were Hubbard and others who have made similar charges to attempt to give details to substantiate the charge, they would undoubtedly assert that certain Labor Unions have designated the amount of work that shall be deemed the standard for a day, and from this argue that these unions thereby "limit the output." As a matter of fact but few unions have any regulation whatever of this nature, and those organizations

which have legislated on the subject have invariably acted wisely. Take, for instance, the Typographical Union. Very many of the several hundred local branches of that organization have adopted laws which fix a certain amount of type as the *minimum* that a member may set in a day and be deemed competent. They do not declare that a man shall set no more than the amount designated as the standard—they simply say that a certain quantity of type is an average day's work, and, in fixing the scale of wages, they ask that *at least* a certain sum be paid for a day's work—assuming that the minimum amount of work which must be done by the workman to enable him to be classed as competent is worth the amount of money fixed as the *minimum* day's wage. A *maximum* wage scale is never made by a Labor Union. As the skill of a workman is a primary factor in securing continuous employment, the man who possesses the ability to do more work in a day than the standard calls for naturally performs more than the amount called for in the fixed standard, and thereby secures and retains a decided advantage in the matter of obtaining regular employment over his slower fellow-craftsman. No printers' union has ever sought to deprive any of its members of the advantage the exercise of more than the "average" skill in their craft gives them, and no printers' union has ever prevented members who are skilled above the average from obtaining wages above the *minimum* commensurate with their skill. But the Typographical Union has adopted and enforced regulations which prevent the employer compelling a compositor to set the *maximum* quantity of type a day for the *minimum* wage. In other words, there are men working on typesetting machines in this city who can and do set 50,000 "ems" of type a day. These men are paid more than the regular scale of wages—the amount they receive *above the minimum scale* fixed by the union being entirely a matter of negotiation between themselves and their employer. At various times employers have attempted to fix the amount of work their workmen must perform in a day for the *minimum* wage at a number of "ems" of type that only the most skilful of printers could set. Here the union has stepped in and declared that the average amount of type that a *majority* of printers can set in a day shall be considered to be sufficient to command the *minimum* scale, and that a workman who can and does set this *average* amount of type shall be deemed competent with respect to speed and be entitled to and must receive the *minimum* scale of wages. If the employer insists on hiring none but men of extraordinary skill he has that privilege, but he rarely finds a man who is content to accept the *minimum* wage on condition that he delivers the *maximum* output. If this system can be interpreted as "restriction of output" by the unions, they will plead guilty to the charge. Of course, such an interpretation is absurd.

What has been stated with respect to the practices of the Typographical Union can be fairly said of practically all Labor Unions which legislate in any way on the question of the amount of work a man should perform in a day. It may be that some Labor Unions have attempted to enforce regulations restricting the amount of work any of their

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THE FOSTER PRO-CHINESE BILL.

Total Repeal of Exclusion Threatened—American Sovereignty Surrendered in China.

Commenting on the resolutions of the Japanese and Korean Exclusion League protesting against the Foster bill amending the Chinese exclusion law (the text of which has been published in the *LABOR CLARION*, as well as the bill itself, the *Coast Seamen's Journal* says:

Resolutions similar to the foregoing [the resolutions above referred to] have been adopted by the Labor Council and Building Trades Council. In all likelihood the same sentiment will be expressed by every labor organization and other body of American citizens. The American people are in favor of Chinese Exclusion; the Foster bill would abolish Chinese Exclusion; therefore the American people are opposed to the Foster bill.

The measure under discussion has been expected for a long time. Ever since Secretary of War Taft delivered his famous address at Maimi University it has been known that steps would be taken to break down the Exclusion policy. The public was not kept long in suspense. Within a few days following the Taft pronunciamento President Roosevelt issued the "Executive order" commanding the discontinuance of "unnecessary harshness" on the part of the Chinese Inspectors, under pain of "immediate dismissal." Other incidents have followed, and now the logical sequence is maintained in the form of the Foster bill.

It is now apparent to the dullest comprehension that the Administration is determined to repeal the Chinese Exclusion Act, in effect if not in form, by indirection if not by formal declaration. It remains to be seen whose will shall prevail—that of the people, or that of the Government, which, in this instance, assumes a position apart from, against, and above the people.

The question of Chinese Exclusion has long been regarded as undebatable among the people of the West, who have gained their knowledge of that question from personal experience. In the East, where a Chinaman is seldom seen, and where, of necessity, the question of Exclusion is discussed from a theoretical standpoint, there may be still be room for debate. Still, it would be an insult to the intelligence of the declared theorist to undertake a discussion of the charge that the Foster bill practically repeals the Exclusion Act. The proof of that charge is plain on the face of the bill, so plain that one wonders at the courage or insincerity, as the case may be, displayed by its terms.

The Foster bill wouldn't exclude a race of elephants, much less a race of men possessed of the superhuman ingenuity common to the Chinese.

Doubtless many persons have honestly felt that a modification of the Chinese Exclusion Act, in respect to the manner of dealing with the "exempt classes," may be possible without lessening the efficiency of the law as a protection to the American people at large. These persons must now realize the fact, long apparent to practical men, that the demand for "modification" in the matter of the "exempt classes" has been in reality a demand for free and unrestricted immigration in the matter of the coolie classes. "Modification has been at best an entering wedge making for nullification. Those who have sought modification, and modification alone, have simply raised an issue which in the nature of things can not be confined within its original lines. The opponents of Chinese Exclusion, being for the most part shrewd and unscrupulous, have joined freely in the cry for "modification," because that cry assured a maximum of success and a minimum of risk.

Take, for instance, the following example of "modification," as provided by the Foster bill:

Sec. 7. That the words "laborer" or "laborers," wherever used in this Act, shall be construed to mean both skilled and unskilled manual laborers, including Chinese employed in mining, fishing, nuckstering, peddling, laundering, or those engaged in taking, drying, or otherwise preserving shell or other fish for home consumption or exportation.

Sec. 8. That all Chinese persons other than laborers shall be entitled to entrance into and residence in the United States or any island territory under the jurisdiction thereof upon the presentation, at the port or place of their arrival in the United States, to the Immigration or Customs officer of a passport or certificate issued by the officer duly authorized therefor by the Government of China, or if issued outside of China by the Chinese diplomatic or consular officer, or in the absence of such representative by any diplomatic or consular officer of the United States, or by the Government of the country of which they may be citizens or subjects. This passport or certificate if in the Chinese or any other language shall be accompanied by an English translation thereof, and shall contain the name of the holder, his occupation or profession, and a description of his person. It shall be the duty of the consular representative of the United States at the port or place from which the person named in the passport or certificate is about to depart, to examine into the truth of the statements set forth in such passport or certificate, and if they are found to be correct he shall certify the same under his signature and official seal. Such passport or certificate, duly vided by the diplomatic or consular officer of the United States, when presented by the person to whom it was issued to the proper Immigration or Customs official at the port or place in the United States where the holder thereof seeks to enter, shall entitle the holder to admittance into and residence in the United States, and the said passport or certificate shall remain in the possession of the person to whom it was issued.

The definition of the words "laborer" or "laborers," read in the light of the general tenor of the bill, means nothing; it is, in fact, a mere pretense of defining in a very limited sense words which are generally understood in a very broad sense. In other words, the definition lessens whatever force might have inhered in the use of the term laborer. The gist of the bill is contained in Section 8. Here the language is plain and to the point. In so many words, the Foster bill declares that "all Chinese persons, other than laborers, shall be entitled to entrance into and residence in the United States * * * upon the presentation * * * of a passport or certificate issued by the officer duly authorized therefor by the Government of China," etc. Certainly nothing could be plainer. Should the Foster bill become law, the Chinese Exclusion policy of the United States will be dictated by the Government of China!

The Foster bill grants to China the absolute and final authority to say who shall and who shall not enter the United States from that country. Practically the Foster bill says to China: "You are dissatisfied with our administration of the Chinese Exclusion Act? Very well; we hereby grant you the power to administer the Act yourself, in your own way and in your own interests." Surely an obliging nation, desirous of purchasing peace at any price, could do nothing more. If the Chinese do not immediately raise that un-American, or rather anti-American, boycott, it will be because we have stooped so low that they (the Chinese) are unable to grasp the full extent of our self-abasement. The man who lies

down altogether has no reason to complain if he is walked over.

The provision that passports and certificates issued by the Chinese Government shall be vided by diplomatic or consular officials amounts to nothing. The same may be said of other features of the bill, providing for appeals to the courts on the part of the Chinese whose right to admittance is questioned, with all the advantages (to the Chinese) which that recourse implies. To discuss these features would simply be to amplify the obvious.

The Foster bill is a plain relinquishment to China of the sovereignty of the United States. The recent attitude of the Administration, in its anxiety to allay Chinese displeasure and placate the American commercial spirit, has created a profound sense of humiliation on the part of the American people. The Foster bill caps the climax of national disgrace and makes the United States—erstwhile the world's criterion of justice, morality and firmness—a spectacle to be condemned by even the weakest governments and peoples.

Will the American people stand for the consummation of this disgrace? We guess not. We opine, and in fact confidently declare, that when the Foster bill comes up for a vote—if it shall reach that stage of consideration—the American people, through their representatives in Congress, will declare for the maintenance of American Sovereignty in the conduct of American affairs.

The Chinese Exclusion Act must and shall be maintained!

MUST STAND FOR THE UNION SHOP.

"When I have sorrowed at the smashing of a union or deplored its mistakes I have stopped to ask myself, 'What is the material it has to work with and the conditions it has to meet?' When one stops to consider these things one is filled with amazement and admiration for what the unions, in spite of failure and mistake, have actually done," said Prof. John R. Commons.

"A union cannot choose its members, like a corporation or a social club, nor let in the 'trusties' on the ground floor, like the Amalgamated Copper or United States Steel, but it must admit on equal terms every man who works at the trade. The anthracite coal strike commission found some 19 nationalities at work in the mines, and it is reported by the sociological department of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Co. that their employes come from 32 nationalities and speak 27 languages. No other nation in the world has set up a hard task like this for unionism. The American nation has come to the aid of the employers with a protective tariff against the products of foreign cheap labor, but it has left to the unions the harder task of protecting the laborer himself, and this must be done, not by keeping the foreigner out, but by taking him into the union. No wonder the unions are forced to stand for the union shop. The union shop is the workman's protective tariff. If compelled to give it up he will be compelled to go into politics and stop immigration.

"The union is the greatest of existing forces in what is called Americanization. It breaks down the barrier of races, nationality, language and religion. It teaches self-government and obedience to elected leaders; sets up the goal of an American standard of living. Neither the church nor the school, nor politics, nor employers can do this work.

"The schools reach the children, and not the immigrant, and their influence is counteracted when the homes are degraded and when ignorance and boss-led voters elect the school directors. Political parties teach the immigrant to vote for his job or his ward boss, or his employer. But the union frees the workman from dictation, and at the same time teaches him the great lesson of obedience to laws and constitutions framed by himself and officers elected by himself. This is what I understand by American democracy."

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AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR—ORGANIZATION.

The following interesting circular has been issued by the American Federation of Labor:

It is now generally admitted by all really educated and honest men that a thorough organization of the entire working class, to render employment and the means of subsistence less precarious, by securing an equitable share of the fruits of their toil, is the most vital necessity of the present day.

To meet this urgent necessity, and to achieve this most desirable result, efforts have been made, too numerous to specify, and too divergent to admit of more than the most general classification. Suffice it to say, that those attempts at organization which admitted to membership the largest proportion of others than wage-workers were those which went the most speedily to the limbo of movements that won't move; while, of the surviving experiments, those which started with the most elaborate and exhaustive platforms of abstract principles were those which got the soonest into fatal complications, and soonest became exhausted.

In the face of so many disastrous failures to supply the undoubtedly existing popular demand for a practical means of solving the great problem, the question naturally suggests itself to many: "Which is the best form of organization for the people, the workers?"

We unhesitatingly answer: "The organization of the working people, by the working people, for the working people—that is, the Trade Unions."

The Trade Unions are the natural growth of natural laws, and from the very nature of their being have stood the test of time and experience. The development of the Trade Unions, regarded both from the standpoint of numerical expansion and that of practical working, has been marvelously rapid to cope with every emergency—economical or political—as it arises.

It is true that single Trade Unions have been often beaten in pitched battles against superior forces of united capital, but such defeats are by no means disastrous. On the contrary, they are useful in calling the attention of the workers to the necessity of thorough organization, of the inevitable obligation of bringing the yet unorganized workers into the Union, of uniting the hitherto disconnected Local Unions into National Unions, and of effecting a yet higher unity by the affiliation of all National and International Unions in one grand federation, in which each and all trade organizations would be as distinct as the billows, yet one as the sea.

In the work of the organization of labor, the most energetic, wisest and devoted of us, when working individually, cannot hope to be successful, but by combining our efforts all may. And the combined action of all the unions when exerted in favor of any one union, will certainly be more efficacious than the action of any one union, no matter how powerful it may be, if exerted in favor of an unorganized or a partially organized mass.

We assert that it is the duty, as it is also the plain interest, of all working people to organize as such, meet in council, and take practical steps to effect the unity of the working class, as an indispensable preliminary to any successful attempt to eliminate the evils of which we, as a class, so bitterly and justly complain. That this much-desired unity has never been achieved is owing in a great measure to the non-recognition of the autonomy, or the right of self-government, of the several trades. The American Federation of Labor, however, avoids the fatal rock on which previous organizations, having similar aims, have split, by simply keeping in view this fundamental principle as a landmark, which none

but the most infatuated would have ever lost sight of.

The rapid and steady growth of the American Federation of Labor, arising from the affiliation of previously isolated, together with newly-formed, National Unions; the establishment of local unions of various trades and callings when none before existed; the spontaneous formation of Federal Labor Unions, composed of wage-workers following various trades in places where there are too few persons employed at any particular one to allow the formation of Local Unions of those trades, thus furnishing valuable bodies of auxiliaries and recruits to existing unions upon change of abode; the Central Labor Unions, Trades Assemblies, the citadels of local power; the States' Federations for State legislative advancement, this steady growth is gratifying evidence of the appreciation of the toilers of this broad land of a form of general organization in harmony with their most cherished traditions, and in which each trade enjoys the most perfect liberty while securing the fullest advantages of united action.

And now, in conclusion, you will permit us to express our acknowledgement of the very moderate amount of governing which has fallen to the lot of those, who have the honor to address you. While much of this good fortune must be attributed to the nature of the federal form of our organization, our task has been immeasurably lightened by the assistance of a body of organizers, who, without hope of reward, except the consciousness of performing a sacred duty to their fellow-workmen, have carried the propaganda of trade unionism into the remotest parts of the continent. Much of our burden has been also eased by the generous co-operation of the Executives of National and International Unions and friends—the labor press—who have acted from a conviction that within the lines of the Federation will be fought to the bitter end the fast-coming grand struggle, involving the perpetuation of the civilization we have so laboriously evolved. Deeply grateful as we are for your fraternal support, we should be negligent of the duty we owe to each and all did we not urge you first to organize, and then in your Local, National, and International Unions which have not yet joined the American Federation of Labor, to do so without further delay. Wage-workers of America, unite! Yours fraternally,

SAMUEL GOMPERS, President.

LABOR SITUATION IN GERMANY.

H. Fehlinger of Munich contributes the following to *The Tailor*, regarding "the Labor situation in Germany":

General trade conditions continued to improve during the year just closed; there are now relatively fewer unemployed wage-earners in Germany than there were at any time since the industrial depression of 1901-2. The returns of the Labor Department of the Imperial Statistical Office show that the proportion of trade union members out of employment decreased from 3.2 per cent in June, 1903, to 2.4 per cent at the end of December, 1904, and 1.4 per cent on October 1, 1905; every one will wish to see the decrease go on until the number out of work is diminished to almost the vanishing point.

The very fact of unemployment is in itself a symptom of deep-seated economic maladjustment; it is chiefly a consequence of the introduction of labor-saving appliances unaccompanied by an adequate reduction in the hours of labor or a sufficient increase in remuneration. Trade unionists in Germany are claiming for a state subsidy to the funds of societies which provide for unemployed benefits to their members. Some unions oppose the propaganda for such a system of state assistance, because the probability is that the labor organizations will be more useful

without it. That danger exists in trade unions coming too much under legal and government authority becomes more and more apparent.

The German Federation of Trades Unions (General Commission der Gewerkschaften) recently published statistics concerning the changes in rates of wages and hours of labor in 1904 which were effected without resorting to strikes. The changes in wages involved 123,729 organized workmen; of this number 123,252 obtained increases amounting to 240,18 marks a week, while 477 sustained decreases amounting to 551 marks a week; 15 unions were successful in resisting wage reductions. The changes in hours of labor recorded in 1904 were also comparatively important; the effect was a reduction of 192,420 hours per week in the working time of 48,534 wage-earners; 8 unions averted increases of the hours of labor.

At present the hours of labor of the German workman vary from an average of nine to an average of eleven; an inquiry of 1885 showed numerous instances, especially in eastern Germany and Saxony, of a twelve-hour and even longer day. All labor reports give a constantly increasing number of instances of a curtailment of the day's work. Noticeable is the circumstance to which factory inspectors in their reports call attention that employers no longer display so stubborn a resistance to the just demands of their men in this respect, and that it begins to be realized in industrial circles that a shortening of the time of labor is by no means opposed to the employers' interests.

We have increased our powers of production so much in recent years in every trade and calling that working our present hours we can manufacture more than the people can buy, hence unemployment, a large section of the community unable to buy, unable to consume many products.

The last months have seen the German trade unionists engaged in a more than usual number of labor disputes, most of them happily now settled. A strike of tailors and tailoresses (in the ladies' trade) in Cologne has been successful, the wages being fixed at \$1.62 per day for fully competent tailors, improves \$1.12 alterations \$1 per day, working hours nine and one-half per day, overtime and Sunday work to be paid fifty per cent more. A lockout in the electrical industry of Berlin ended in favor of the employers. Another big lockout occurred in the textile trade in Saxony and Thuringia; about 900 workers in four textile factories in Gera struck for an increase of wages amounting to about 25 per cent, a ten-hour day, and recognition of their union. The employers offered to advance wages by seven and one-half per cent, but declined to recognize the union, stating that they were willing to discuss grievances with delegates elected by and from amongst their own work-people. The strikers refused to resume work, a lockout was declared, which took effect on October 28, and finally involved 214 firms with a total of about 40,000 operatives. The lockout lasted some weeks and work was resumed unconditionally.

The leather dressers and dyers have, after an eight weeks' strike, obtained some concessions. A strike of the cutters, machinists and ironers employed in the Berlin shirt and collar factories has been successful; an increase of wages amounting to six per cent was granted. The strike of cabinet-makers in Cologne has been lost owing to treachery of members of the Christian Cabinet-makers' Union, who, after agreeing first to stand by the Central Union of Wood-workers, suddenly turned blacklegs en masse.

Damage suits against trade unions, in consequence of strikes, are becoming quite numerous in Germany. A bill providing for the incorporation of trade unions will probably be brought before the Federal Parliament (Reichstag) during the present session.

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IN FAVOR OF EIGHT-HOUR DAY.

Leading Men of the County Give Their Views on This Important Question

The following views were published in the Chicago Sunday American and should be read by labor men generally:

The eight-hour movement is one of the most important before the people today. The shortening of the hours of labor is a vital element in the welfare of the individual and the progress of society. It means better work, better pay, longer life, more opportunity for self-development, a higher citizenship and a nobler manhood. The workers form the mass of every community, and the improvement of their condition is the most potent means of lifting the level of civilization in that community.

An Austrian professor has calculated that if all the men who are shouting themselves hoarse for no useful purpose in the stock exchanges, or idling much of their time in superfluous stores, were put to work on the farm or in the factory, or where their labor is really needed in production; if all detrimental and useless avocations were abolished and all unnecessary duplication of stores, factories, etc., were eliminated, less than four hours' work per day would be required to provide for all the necessary and reasonable luxuries of life. If this is true—and there is no doubt that it is true—then the demand for an eight-hour day is very moderate indeed.

The building trades and some other employments in this country have the eight-hour day, and in New Zealand and Australia the eight-hour day is practically universal except for farm and domestic labor. And the prevalence of the short day for many years in those countries has been one of the principal causes enabling them to go far ahead of the rest of the world in politico-industrial progress. Wherever the workingmen have time to think, the rule of money must give way to the rule of manhood. Reasonable leisure is a fundamental condition of intellectual and civic development.

Historians tell us that Athens attained her high intellectual and civic development because there were five or six slaves to every freeman to give him leisure to cultivate his mind and develop the arts and sciences, especially the science of government. In America we have learned how to make machinery do the work of the Grecian slaves, and more. Our machine power is equal to 25 or 30 slaves for every man and woman in the country—more than enough if the benefits of machine production were fairly distributed to give everyone ample leisure for individual development and social life.

It may not be practicable at present to make an eight-hour rule for farm and dairy work, or for sailors or fishermen, or for the professional classes, though teachers and bankers already have only five or six hours of stated work. But in all mechanical trades and in transportation, and in fact in all union trades, the eight-hour day is practicable now. A man may well work more than eight hours if he likes at any work freely selected by him for his own sake or for some other reason than economic pressure and under conditions that make it possible for him to stop when he chooses and work in the way he wishes to. But for workers under the beck and call of a boss, or laboring simply to secure the means of subsistence eight hours is enough—yes, altogether too much. A hundred years from now men and women will be at a loss to know how the workers of today could endure the self-abasement of long hours of labor under the absolute control of their employers, mere cogs in the machinery of the competitive system, without any voice in the management of the industries into which they pour their lives.

In September, October and November, 1905, the Bureau of Economic Research, at the suggestion of Prof. Frank Parsons, sent letters to many leading men, including the governors of States, mayors of the principal cities and presidents of universities or colleges having 400 students, submitting the fol-

lowing propositions for signature and explaining, especially in the later letters, that the movement at present related specially to the printers' demand for eight hours, and to the general demand for it in mechanical and transportation lines and other union trades where an eight-hour day is reasonably practicable now. The propositions and replies must be read in the light of this explanation. Here are the statements submitted for signature:

"1. We favor the eight-hour day.

"2. Believing that the eight-hour day means a longer and richer life, a fairer diffusion of wealth and power, a better citizenship and a higher civilization through leisure for education, recreation, civic and social life, we welcome each step in the progress of the eight-hour movement, and earnestly hope for the success of the typographical unions in their efforts to secure the eight-hour day."

Two hundred replies were received, 16 against the eight-hour movement and 184 favorable to it, most of them endorsing both propositions above stated. A number holding judicial and other delicate positions asked that their endorsements should not be published.

A considerable number accompanied their replies with comments, some of which are of much interest and value. We quote a few under their names:

David Starr Jordan, President of Leland Stanford University: "I certainly favor the eight-hour day when it can be reached in the progress of civilization and by methods which are above reproach. I believe that useful aims of this kind should be attained by peaceful methods, and that there is no interest of labor so important as that its leaders should be law-abiding."

J. G. Schurman, President of Cornell University: "I believe that the best quantitative test of civilization is the pay received by wage-earners and the amount of leisure which they enjoy."

Hon. Carroll D. Wright: "I favor the eight-hour day whenever the economic conditions of an industry warrant it, and as a general principle, but cannot favor, a universal compulsory eight-hour day, because in some industries this would be a very damaging policy at present. Ultimately the eight-hour day will prevail." Endorsing the Typographical Union movement and the statement that the eight-hour day means a longer and richer life, a fairer diffusion of wealth and power, a better citizenship and a higher civilization, Mr. Wright says: "The eight-hour day, wherever it can be adjusted, means what is here said. The difficulty will come in trying to adjust to all conditions, whether ripe for the adjustment or not. Great care should be taken in this respect."

C. F. Taylor, Philadelphia publisher: "I have offered to pay a proportional increase in price for my work if the eight-hour day were adopted. Some of the pressmen I have talked with say they have a contract for two years more at nine hours, and that, in their opinion, the eight-hour demand should not be forcefully insisted upon in such a way as to break the said agreement. The proprietor of a large printing establishment admitted to me that the eight-hour day is sure to come, and that he is personally in favor of it, but that the difficulties of meeting the demand at the present time are very great."

Governor Folk of Missouri: "I am taking steps to have the eight-hour law enforced in this State. I believe it has been demonstrated that such a law is desirable as a means of uplifting the laboring classes."

Governor Cummins of Iowa: "I thoroughly believe, as a general proposition, that eight hours are enough for work in any one day, and I always have and always will, I trust, use my influence toward the establishment of this limitation upon the hours of labor. I recognize, however, that there are certain kinds of employment and certain times of employment when, in the very nature of things, it is necessary that the laborer shall work more than eight hours per day. In the trades and in like callings the rule can be observed; but in farm work, domestic work, some kinds of clerical work

and many kinds of professional work it cannot be observed."

Governor Douglas, Massachusetts: "I deem it imprudent of me to sign the inclosure or to commit myself in this matter to any proposition. I think my position on all matters of this kind is thoroughly understood, and it is therefore unnecessary for me to either sign the accompanying inclosure or indite anything new concerning the subject-matter."

Governor Mead of Washington: "We have now on the statute books of this State an eight-hour law, and I have appointed a Labor Commissioner, part of whose duty it is to see that this law is enforced. The State government is endeavoring in every way to give the law substantial and faithful enforcement. I am in favor of any practical legislation on the subject that will be beneficial to all the people, but before any further legislation on the subject I should prefer to await experience with this measure."

Governor Hoch of Kansas: "I believe that the eight-hour day means a longer and richer life, a fairer diffusion of wealth and power, better citizenship and higher civilization. I believe all this and more. I believe that the eight-hour system is good alike for employe and employer."

Mayor Cullum of Duluth: "I might easily dispose of your questions by simply saying yes to both, but it is a matter that I feel very strongly on. I believe with Franklin, as a general proposition, that eight hours is long enough for any man to labor. I believe that a man should not be required to labor, either mentally or physically, to the verge of exhaustion. If eight hours is long enough for a man at light labor, it is entirely too much for a man who makes a human derrick of himself in heavier labor. There are entirely too many able-bodied, vigorous men who are living by their wits, and entirely too many decrepit men carrying their load, and millions of children working under unhealthy circumstances who should be compelled to go to school. I am in entire sympathy with your cause."

Mayor Timanus of Baltimore: "The organized labor of this city proposes to appear before the next General Assembly of Maryland and request that a uniform eight-hour law be passed applicable to the entire State. I am convinced that this is what is needed. Personally I am deeply in sympathy with every move toward alleviating and bettering the condition of the laboring classes."

Mayor Lyons of Mobile: "I am in favor of the eight-hour movement. I employ labor of various kinds and know that a man can accomplish about as much in eight hours of conscientious and persistent effort as he can in nine or ten under present conditions; and it is but proper that the working classes should have sufficient leisure to improve their mental and physical conditions, thereby evolving a better type of American manhood."

President Fielder of Fort Worth University: "I am for the eight-hour day. First, because the work of the world can be done in a day of that length, and, second, because the welfare of the race demands it."

Mayor Devereaux, Springfield, Ill.: "I take great pleasure in stating that I am heartily in favor of this movement."

Mayor Hassett, Sacramento: "I fervently concur in all above stated. I favor the eight-hour day for the reason that it is demanded in the interest of justice and intelligence."

Mary E. Woolley, President of Mt. Holyoke College: "I am glad to say that I favor the eight-hour day 'wherever reasonably practicable.'"

President Droppers of the University of South Dakota: "You can put me down as in favor of the eight-hour day in all purely mechanical industries. It seems to me that an industry that has a good deal of liberty of action in it, where a man may go from one sort of work to another, as a farmer or a storekeeper, need not come under consideration in this question to the same extent as workers who have an entirely mechanical job before them do. I once visited a Fall River cotton mill, and I came to the conclusion that the demand for more

than eight hours' work from a man or woman working in these mills was without any excuse. Where people are absolutely bound to a machine of any kind, where the work is of the nature of repetition, without any opening of interest in it, eight hours is certainly all sufficient."

President Slocum of Colorado College: "I am quite sure that on the whole the eight-hour day is a good thing, and I am always glad where it can come into vogue for our laboring men. It should be recognized, however, that there are certain positions where the necessities of the work make it impossible for the labor to be completed in eight hours. Then I think it should also be borne in mind that there are certain kinds of work which are so exacting that one is hardly able to continue working steadily for eight hours each day, whereas there are other lines of work which are not at all exacting if one is required to keep his task for ten hours. In other words, it is hardly possible to lay down an exact rule which fits in every case. After all this has been said, however, I am deeply interested in the eight-hour movement, and think, on the whole, it is a good thing."

Professor Young, Dean in the College of Arts and Sciences in the University of South Dakota: "I reply with pleasure to your request for an opinion upon the eight-hour day. Believing that the eight-hour day means a longer and richer life, a fairer diffusion of wealth and power, a better citizenship and a higher civilization through leisure for education, recreation, civic and social life, I welcome each step in the progress of the eight-hour day movement, and earnestly hope for the success of the typographical unions in their efforts to secure the eight-hour day. Can any man who believes in the higher interests and the higher ideals of civilization for a moment doubt the necessity of the eight-hour day for the laboring man if he is ever to be anything more than a hewer of wood and a drawer of water? The ten-hour day is operating most effectively to differentiate society into two classes, viz., the wealthy and so-called upper class and the lower and so-called laboring class. Not until we cease making a machine of men will men be what they ought to be. The man who labors ten hours a day is a machine. He has no energy, no normal human interests and no individual initiative in civic life or in social affairs. He works in a mill and sleeps in a house, which by euphemism is called a home. I do not see much difference between the life of the dray horse and the life of the common laborer who works ten hours a day. I am deeply interested in this phase of social reform, and welcome any movement that will help humanity out of the materialism of the present, with its widespread economic slavery."

President Storms of Iowa State College: "I favor the eight-hour day, but under such restrictions and modifications as shall not embarrass men who for reasons wish to work longer hours or interfere with the right of contract for longer hours between employer and employee."

President Rogers of St. Louis University: "Present contracts should be allowed to expire before the eight-hour schedule is forced. Unions hurt themselves much with their employers and the public by anything to the contrary."

By an order of the Prussian Ministry of Public Works, dated December 27, 1905, a nine-hour working day was introduced on January 1, 1906, in the State Railway shops in the Berlin, Frankfort-on-Main, Magdeburg and Posen railway districts, and time wages were increased so that no decrease in the workmen's wages should result from the reduction in working hours.

In the 270 British trade unions, with an aggregate membership of 586,040 making returns, 27,769 (or 4.7 per cent) were reported as unemployed at the end of November, as compared with 5 per cent at the end of October, 1905, and 7 per cent at the end of October, 1904.

TRADES UNIONISM AND LIBERTY.

What Would Be the Condition but for Organization?

In a hundred different directions, writes Samuel Gompers in the *American Federationist*, the freedom of the citizen in modern society is restricted in the interest of the general welfare, of the public good, of health and morals. We hear very little about the personal liberty and individualism when the law prohibits this, that or the other thing in the name of morality and public policy. It is only when labor legislation is involved or the question of unionism in general, that many of our sapient judges and educators and editors become alarmed lest liberty should be sacrificed.

We have discussed the fallacious decision in the New York bakeries case, in which a ten-hour act was set aside on the ground that the journeymen bakers ought to have the liberty to work fifteen or eighteen hours a day! The fact that the law was enacted at the demand of the journeyman who did not want to work longer hours, was apparently considered quite immaterial. The personal liberty of the hypothetical baker who claimed his glorious right to work like a slave and beast of burden caused the learned judges much worry and sleeplessness. He, the imaginary person, must be protected in his slavery and misery, and the ten-hour law must go as an assault on liberty.

The decision is but one of the many instances of the misuse of the "liberty" cry. The most persistent champion of this one-sided, jug-handled liberty is President Eliot of Harvard, who in and out of season attacks unionism for its alleged enmity to personal liberty. His arguments have a strange, far-off sound, an antiquated air. They ignore all modern reality, the developments of the last two or three decades, the real elements of the industrial problem.

In a recent meeting in New York city President Eliot reiterated his threadbare half-truths concerning the freedom of the individual workman. But it is significant that he met with very little sympathy from the speakers, noted economists, professors and impartial thinkers.

In a very enlightened editorial on the subject the Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* thus comments on the discussion referred to:

"All the other addresses on that occasion, even those of the employer from Pittsburg and the professor of economics from Columbia, have the effect of weakening the force of President Eliot's protest in behalf of an unrestricted individualism. Professor Seligman's very acute analysis of the economic liberty clearly exhibits the truth that we can never enjoy liberty in any absolute sense, and that 'all social progress is a result of certain repression at the liberty of some of the interests of all.' Nor can we object seriously to Professor Seligman's conclusion that 'all liberty is a balancing between the forces of anarchy and tyranny.' The special representatives of labor who participated in the discussion were able, of course, to show very convincingly how far from real economic freedom was the average wage-earner under the factory system before labor unions had forced the idea of collective bargaining into the scale. The notion that, as between employer and employed the average wage earner under modern conditions could really exercise the right of freedom of contract were he to remain an isolated economic unit, is negated by every fact of common, workaday life. It is by sacrificing his theoretical freedom of contract as an individual and by merging himself into an association of his fellows that the wage-earner in many trades finally secures improved conditions of living. When competition becomes morally destructive, in short, either among capitalists or wage-earners, the mere instinct of self-preservation will drive men into courses whereby competition may be modified and checked, and this is bound to happen whatever may be the wounds inflicted upon theories and philosophies by the constant adjustment of men and

the hard facts of their lives. This liberty, as Professor Seligman says, becomes 'a balancing between the forces of anarchy and tyranny,' and the balancing at any given time will be for the most part governed by the economic conditions that prevail in the struggle for life."

Freedom to starve and toil for a sweater is not the kind that will appeal to the American workingman. Without combination and co-operation the individual workman is helpless, at the mercy of the employer, owing to the involuntary idlers, the professional strikebreakers, the anti-social, low creatures who permit themselves to be used as tools by the greedy and short-sighted plutocracy.

In union alone does the workman find strength, dignity and economic independence.

That for the sake of these great benefits the worker must surrender some of his "freedom" is true, just as it is true that the citizen must give up some of his wild freedom in order to enjoy the benefits of society. Even membership in a club involves giving up some freedom, the acceptance of some restrictions.

The question to consider is, whether other things being equal and the industrial order being what it is, the individual workman would be freer, in the true sense of the word, without unions than he is with them.

The fossils who talk about personal liberty never deal with the fundamental question. This is why they produce no impression upon thoughtful and earnest thinkers who can have no influence in shaping the course of labor organized, aye, even unorganized. For, as a matter of fact, unorganized workers generally make common cause with the trades unions when they realize that their interests or rights are affected.

TRADES UNION LABELS.

Let's all get together and ask for goods bearing the union label, says the *Typographical Journal*. Now, Mr. Union Man, don't pass this article over. We know you are tired of reading label articles. We know that pretty nearly everything that can be said on the label question has been said. The editor of the *Journal* wants to make this article a personal one. He wants to appeal to you who are now reading this.

Let's get together and ask for the union label.

Strikes and lockouts may be abolished. Many industries can be unionized, the union shop obtained in many trades. Capital can be compelled to meet labor on the common ground of the industrial agreement. Citizens' alliances, industrial associations, etc., can be eliminated. The "labor question" can be settled for all time.

How? By asking for the label.

The above may sound improbable to the average man, but think it over. Suppose that nearly three million organized workers of this country and the legion of workers not organized, but who sympathize with organized labor's aims and aspirations, should resolve to purchase nothing but union-made goods. Don't you know that the demands created for fair products would soon result in the unionizing of industries all over the country?

Let's make it a personal question.

Don't you know that if every union man in a city asked for the union label on everything he purchased the merchant would soon begin to sit up and take notice? Don't you know that if this was kept up these merchants would begin to order union-made goods? Of course they would. They cannot be blamed for not carrying them when there is little demand. Create the demand and it will be supplied. Once more we say:

Let's get together and ask for the label.

An impending strike among bookbinders of Saxony has been postponed. The efforts of the workmen, however, to obtain higher wages have not been entirely without success, an increase of from 25 to 50 cents per week having been granted.

PURE FOOD LAWS.

Cornelia Aldin and Elizabeth Foster, members of the Pure Food Committee of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, have contributed the following to the *American Federationist* on this subject of "Pure Food Laws," and the interest of workingmen in their enactment:

There are two reasons why it will pay every workingman to support the national pure food bill which is before Congress. First, health; second, economy. No man wishes to have his health impaired or his life shortened, and no man wishes to be cheated out of a large proportion of his hard-earned money.

Dr. Wiley, chief of the National Bureau of Chemistry, says: "I believe that the greater part of our American dyspepsia is due to the use of adulterated foods and drinks, and I know that it impairs the national vigor and shortens thousands of lives every year."

The use of these poisonous adulterants is far more common in the food bought by the working classes than in more expensive articles.

So much for health, now for economy. Dr. Allen, of the Kentucky Food Department, was standing in a grocery store where a working-woman came in and asked for lard, molasses, jelly, and sausage. Her bill came to \$1.80. Having but \$1.57 she left the shop 23 cents in debt. Dr. Allen secured samples of each article purchased and found on analysis that the molasses contained 70 per cent of adulterant, the lard about 50 per cent, the sausage contained a preservative injurious to the kidneys, and the jelly contained absolutely none of the fruit of which it was supposed to consist. Dr. Allen computed that if the woman had paid the market price for the food which she really obtained and also for the adulterants, she would have left the shop with 60 cents in her purse instead of 23 cents in debt. In other words, on a purchase of \$1.80 she was cheated out of 83 cents or nearly one-half. As the United States has no national pure food law and all the articles purchased were manufactured outside the state of Kentucky, the Kentucky food officers could not prosecute any of the manufacturers.

There are millions of working men and women cheated in like manner every day in the year—cheated and slowly poisoned—in order that a few hundred manufacturers, already rich enough, may grow a little richer. What is the reason of this? Why is it that the United States alone among civilized nations has no national pure food law? Why is it that this bill has for ten years failed to pass? The reason is as simple as it is scandalous. To put it baldly, these few hundred manufacturers are large contributors to campaign funds. Why should a Senator antagonize men whose money may re-elect him merely to save the health and wages of a few millions of workingmen, unless these millions can make themselves more dangerous to him politically than the rich few?

It is not pleasant for an American to think badly of the United States Senate, but we can not shut our eyes to the fact that no Senator has ever dared make a speech opposing a pure food bill. Year after year it has been quietly strangled by underhand methods, and year after year the Senate has connived at the robbery and slow murder of the working classes. Senator Hepburn quoted the statement of a prominent physician that not less than 200,000 probably 350,000, children lose their lives every year as the result of impure food and drugs. No Senator has dared contradict this fact. Taking Senator Hepburn's lowest figures of mortality—200,000 a year—we find that during the ten years in which the pure food bill has vainly struggled for recognition 2,000,000 children have died from impure food and drugs. The writers were given a list

of twenty Senators secretly opposed to the bill, and the question suggests itself whether we can justly attribute the death of 100,000 children to each of these rich, influential, and amiable gentlemen? Herod blushes! But poisoning had not been syndicated in his day.

Now, what can organized labor do to put an end to these iniquities? Everything, if it chooses.

First, let every labor union pass resolutions at once, demanding national pure food legislation; second, let each secretary send a copy of these resolutions to both Senators from his State, accompanied by a personal letter signed by the officers of the union; third, let a delegation of unionists from his own town wait upon each Senator, asking him to exert his utmost influence in favor of a national pure food law; next deluge the Senators with personal letters from workingmen and workingwomen.

You are not working alone—the newspapers, the medical profession, many organized bodies, philanthropists, and all disinterested and well-informed people are on your side. More briefly we can name your opponents: The manufacturers of adulterated foods, the whisky rectifiers, the patent medicine men, and about twenty members of the United States Senate.

You know your own power. These are the facts. The fate of the bill rests with you.

JAPANESE MANUFACTURES.

The Japanese are an imitative race. While it may be true, as some of their friends put it, that they have forgotten more than we know about manufacturing, it is also true that they have forgotten, if they ever knew, much of the modern art of manufacturing, but that is no disability to the Japanese. One machine is all their manufacturers need in their business. That serves as a model, and as labor is the other requisite to turn out machines like the model, the rest is assured, for there is labor to give away in Japan and in consequence it is cheap. Wages are the cheapest in the world and the standard of living is, therefore, distressingly low.

It is just beginning to come to our business managers that the Japanese threaten to monopolize the trade of Eastern Asia, or to put it closer to the manufacturers' pocket-book that the Japanese with their cheap labor, disregard of patent laws and adaptability for manufacture, will very soon control the trade with China in the face of the combined efforts of Europe and America to dominate that market.

In the last ten months of 1905 the United States sold \$50,000,000 worth of goods to China, as against \$20,000,000 for the same period in 1904. We sold \$46,500,000 to Japan, as against \$22,000,000 for the same period of the preceding year.

The bulk of our trade with China is in the cheaper grades of cotton goods and copper, used for currency and light manufacturing. Japan bought raw cotton in greater bulk by five times than ever before, which is now thought to indicate that Japan means to manufacture cotton goods and market them in China. That she can do this is admitted, for cheap labor, the newest electrical machinery and a close market will give her advantages that no other nation can overcome in the Chinese market.

The manufactures of Japan need not necessarily be confined to cotton goods. American machines of every kind to be used as models can be had for the purchase price of one machine and the same advantages in cost of production will be found in every other article manufactured.

With this proposition coming home to our business interests, the "open door" into China, Korea and Manchuria is not so great an advantage as we have been led to suppose, for Japan with all of her advantages has still the greatest one of them all, namely, race and religious sympathy.

Understanding, then, that the Japanese are imitative, industrious, have a low standard of living and wages that would mean starvation for the workmen

of other countries, the threatened business invasion of the Orient by Japanese manufacturers and the inevitable loss of trade must be conceded.

Would it not be quite in keeping with protection to American business interests and American wages to bear this in mind when the proposition to let every Chinaman except the coolie enter the country for the purpose of keeping business peace with China is up for Congressional decision?—*Railroad Trainmen's Journal*.

CANADA OPPOSED TO ASIATICS.

Canada has a head tax of \$500 on every Chinaman that comes to her gates, but it also has a gap in the immigration restriction fence because it admits business men and members of business firms free. The making of a business man out of a coolie, says the *Railroad Trainmen's Journal*, is easily performed by the simple process of a certificate setting forth the statement that he is a member of a firm doing business in the Dominion. It is asserted that business firms in Canada, composed of Chinaman, do a very small business, but have an exceedingly large number of partners. The purpose is plain enough, for coolies are admitted free of the tax because of the readiness of Chinese officials and others to gain an honest penny by making the change.

But the working men and women of Canada have no more use for Chinese labor competition than we have in this country and in consequence they are very determined in demanding that something be done to cut off not only the Chinaman, but all other Asiatics as well.

We quote from a news note coming from Vancouver as follows:

"Are we to starve or trek north and open up another spot in the wilderness for the Japanese and Chinese to come and oust us from and tell us, after another seven years' sojourn, to move on?"

"This is the pathetic plea of the white women of Salmo, whose husbands and sons are being driven away from their employment in the Kootenay by the introduction there, under police protection, of Asiatic laborers. To this cry has been added the voice of the entire white community of the Salmon River Valley, including Ymir, Salmo, Erie and the surrounding country. A public meeting has protested in the strongest possible manner against the introduction of Oriental labor by the Kootenay Shingle Company. The whites put their case as follows: 'For years we have been doing our best to develop the resources of the district, and we feel that the introduction of Chinese and Japanese labor will prove a setback to the country, as it is a moral wrong to the families who are depending upon us for support. There is at the present time no scarcity of white labor, and we feel that it is not necessity, but some other underlying principle, that has prompted this movement. Each and every one of us is pledged to resent the introduction of such an undesirable element as the Orientals by every peaceable and lawful means in our power, and we ask the co-operation of every true citizen who has the future welfare of the district and community at heart.'"

It is simply the cry for protection that must come whenever a standard of living is attacked by a competitor who does not need that standard and can work for less money. The answer given to the demands of the Chicago teamsters working for the Standard Oil Company was: "I cannot see how you can live on your wages, but we can get men to work for them;" and it explains the situation exactly in this case where white and Asiatic labor come together. The employer does not know and he does not care how the employees live, what he wants is men for a low wage.

We sincerely trust that the demand against Asiatic labor will be unanimous from the United States and Canada and that no sympathetic or sentimental pleas will be permitted to stand in the way of the protection to American labor.

Demand Union Label goods.

MUSICIANS

Meeting of the Board of Directors, February 20, 1906.

The regular weekly meeting of the Board of Directors was held on the above date, President J. Kunzelman in the chair, and all members present excepting Messrs. Kenney and Spadina.

Minutes of previous meeting approved.

Admitted to membership on transfer—A. Reinhold, from Local No. 2, St. Louis, Mo.

Applications for membership of Messrs. W. H. Matheson, J. Palange and F. Parasion were laid over one week.

Reinstated to membership—R. Young.

Communications were read and acted on as follows:

From Secretary A. F. of M., relative to claim of P. Steindorff against R. E. Johnson, and also notification of having received copy of agreement with Stage Employees; on motion, action of Secretary of this local in matter of Steindorff claim unanimously ratified, and communications filed. From Executive Council, California State Federation of Labor, with minutes of meetings, and asking financial assistance for locked-out unionists of Santa Rosa; on motion, minutes filed, and consideration of request postponed. From proprietors Shell Mound Park, with complimentary tickets; on motion, accepted with thanks.

Charge was preferred by the Sergeant-at-Arms against B. Hoyer, for violation of Section 21, Article IV, of Constitution and By-Laws. The Secretary was instructed to notify principals and witnesses to be in attendance on February 28, 1906, when the case will be considered.

In accordance with the decision of the last meeting of the Board of Directors, an investigation was held of particulars connected with application to be readmitted to membership of S. H. Jenkins of date of June 13, 1902.

Statements were made by Messrs. V. Huber, T. Eisfeldt, S. H. Jenkins and S. Davis, and other evidence was submitted bearing on the matter. On motion it was decided to hold a special meeting of the Board of Directors on Friday, February 23, 1906, at 10 a. m., to further continue the investigation.

On motion, excuse submitted by O. Johnson for non-appearance for service on February 6, 1906, was accepted.

The Secretary was instructed to forward to the Board of Supervisors of this city a copy of adopted resolutions having reference to the competition of government musicians with civilians, and request certain favorable action in the matter.

In response to request for an interpretation, it was decided that in the event of the engagement of members to accompany the local organization of Mystic Shriners to Los Angeles on the occasion of the forthcoming convention of that order, such engagement should be contracted for in accordance with the provisions of Section 83 of the established price list.

On motion, members were granted permission to volunteer their services on occasion of benefit tendered the family of the late James Paterson, a member of the Marine Cooks' Union, also for benefit tendered L. N. Ritzau on February 22, 1906.

On motion, members were granted permission to play with bona fide amateur orchestra on February 21st and 23d, at established union rates.

Agitation Committee made report of work during past week, also that it was proposed to engage non-members for an entertainment to be given on Saturday evening, February 24th, at Richmond Hall, corner Fourth avenue and Clement street, this city, under the auspices of a local camp of Woodmen of the World.

Adjourned.

When demanding the union label on any purchase, be sure you get the genuine article. Many bogus labels are in the market, particularly in the clothing line. Beware of imitations!

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS

While there has been a scarcity of important news from the various strike centers in the East the past week, an incident in local printing circles may be related that will in a measure serve to satisfy the news-seeker and for the moment answer the question, "What's doing?" that is so often repeated nowadays. On the morning of February 15 the following advertisement appeared in a local paper:

Cylinder and job pressman and compositors, non-union, for offices in Los Angeles; steady positions guaranteed. Apply St. Francis Hotel, room 602, from 2 to 5 to-day.

Investigation developed the fact that Mr. R. W. Pridham, an employing printer of Los Angeles, was the party who wanted to secure the non-union help. Quite a number of "birds of passage" took advantage of the free transportation offered, and some of them availed themselves of the opportunity to take a vacation trip at Typothetae expense, while others, not less scrupulous, but more mercenary, sold their transportation orders to the highest bidder. Arrangements were made by Mr. Pridham to ship his men on the Santa Rosa, which sailed at 9 o'clock last Sunday morning. Altogether eight transportation orders were honored by the Pacific Coast Steamship Company for passage on their boat. Of the eight men it was known that several were renegade pressmen and printers. The Executive Committee of No. 21 were in complete touch with the situation, and when the Santa Rosa hauled in her gangplank and slowly backed out of her slip into the stream, Mr. Frank W. Stretton, who did yeoman service as a union missionary with the now famous "St. Louis carload," was seen standing on the vessel's deck and "wearing the smile that won't come off." The following telegram was received at headquarters Tuesday morning, having been filed late Monday night:

"LOS ANGELES, Feb. 19.

"Geo. A. Tracy, 533 Kearny st., S. F.—Captured all but one, with prospect of making it unanimous.

"FRANK W. STRETTON."

Mr. William Green, president of the New York Typothetae, gave out the following interview last month, in which he confesses to wasted funds by his organization through a mistaken anticipation of union methods of conducting the strike, and in his confession most highly compliments union shrewdness and observance of law and order:

"A peculiar feature of the strike is that the strikers instead of resorting to violence are buying off our men with free memberships in the union, with strike pay from \$12 to \$15 a week without work, and in some cases with gifts from \$50 to \$100 in cash and transportation home.

"In strikes in most other trades the man who attempts to take the place of a striker is persecuted and is usually assaulted by the strikers. This tends to arouse his fighting blood, if he has any, and, if properly protected, is more apt to cause him to stick by his new employers.

"In this strike, however, the Typographical Union is pursuing a much wiler course. The pickets follow up and accost the men who have taken their places in a courtly and gentlemanly way and endeavor to point out to them by conversational methods the folly of their course, the superior advantages of unionism from their point of view and the benefits it confers.

"This, instead of arousing the antagonism of the newcomer, often completely disarms him and he falls an easy victim to their blandishments.

"When the strike started we hired a lot of guards to protect our men. We employed a corps of photographers to take pictures of pickets who might attack them, and engaged a number of lawyers to be on hand to prosecute strikers who might resort to violence. All the money expended in these several directions has been wasted because of the change in the tactics made by Typographical Union No. 6.

"When the union's money begins to give out, as it will in a few weeks, and when the workmen of the country realize the importance of the principles involved and the opportunities to secure and hold per-

manently positions paying from \$21 to \$35 per week, the strike will come to a quick and satisfactory finish."

As New York Union has just increased the benefits of the striking printers to \$10 and \$15 weekly for single and married men respectively, it would seem that Mr. Green's prediction of achieving success when the union's money begins to give out is not to be realized in the immediate future.

A statement recently appeared in a daily newspaper published in Colorado Springs to the effect that the Trustees of the Union Printers' Home had demanded a cash payment of \$1000 from the Letter Carriers' Association as a basis for negotiations looking toward an exchange of Home land for use as a site for the contemplated home to be erected by the association. Replying to a question Home Trustee Will J. White, of No. 21, said: "The truth of the statement has been denied in the press of Colorado Springs by the resident Trustee and Home Superintendent. There is absolutely no foundation in fact for such an allegation. No proposition of any such character has been made by the Board of Trustees to the Letter Carriers' Association. In fact, the Board at its session last November decided to lay all the subject-matter before the President and Secretary-Treasurer of the I. T. U., who were not present at that meeting on account of the pressure of business at headquarters incidental to the eight-hour struggle. There it stands at present and has not been re-referred to the full board for consideration."

The application of John Writter for admission to the Union Printers' Home has been acted on favorably by the Admission Committee and Mr. Writter will depart shortly.

Regular meeting of the Union Saturday, February 25th, at 2 p. m., Shiel's Building, 32 O'Farrell street.

"On February 1st the printers of Boston made a demand for the eight-hour day. Out of a membership of over 1300 only 203 men went on strike. This city, the home of President Ellis, was reckoned as a Typothetae stronghold."

The foregoing paragraph appeared in "Typographical Topics" in the issue of the 9th inst., and some members hastily interpreted it to mean that only 203 of 1300 members responded to the call for a strike. Of course that is an erroneous interpretation. The paragraph means just what it says—of the entire membership only 203 were employed in offices that refused to grant the eight-hour day, and these men promptly complied with the order to strike. Boston was supposed to be the Typothetae's stronghold, but the fact that nearly 1100 of the total membership of 1300 are working eight hours under "union-shop" conditions affords another striking illustration of the falsity of the Typothetae's claims.

Candidates for delegate to the next I. T. U. convention, which will be held in Colorado Springs, Colo., are being talked of in local printerdom. The first definite announcement so far is that Joe Ryan will be a candidate for the honor. Joe has hosts of friends in both newspaper and job offices, and will undoubtedly make a strong run.

Nominations for officers of the I. T. U. will be made at Sunday's meeting of the union. At this writing requests for indorsement have been received as follows: For President, James M. Lynch, Syracuse; First Vice-President, John W. Hays, Minneapolis; Secretary-Treasurer, John W. Bramwood; Denver; Agent Union Printers' Home, George P. Nichols, Baltimore; delegate to American Federation of Labor (four to be nominated), Frank K. Foster, Boston; Frank Morrison, Chicago; H. J. Gottlob, Newark, N. J.; Hugh Stevenson, Toronto; Michael Colbert, Chicago. Trustees Union Printers' Home (four to be nominated), W. J. White, San Francisco; Thomas F. Crowley, Cincinnati; Herbert W. Cooke, Boston; W. A. Wright, Dallas; P. M. Draper, Ottawa; John Armstrong, Toronto; T. D. Fennessy, Los Angeles; L. C. Shepard, Grand Rapids.

Demand Union-Label clothing.

LABOR CLARION

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To unions subscribing for their entire membership,
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Single copies, 5 cents.

To ADVERTISERS—The LABOR CLARION reserves the right to cancel any advertising contract when the advertiser has been declared unfair by the San Francisco Labor Council or the American Federation of Labor.

Notification of a change of address must be received at the LABOR CLARION office not later than noon of Monday in order to insure correction for the current week.

Members of subscribing unions, when notifying the LABOR CLARION of a change of address, must give old address, and also give name of their union, in order to insure prompt attention to their request.

Copy for advertisements for the current week must be received at the LABOR CLARION office not later than noon of Tuesday.



THE "LABOR CLARION."

With this issue the LABOR CLARION begins its fifth year, and in enlarged form. The LABOR CLARION was established to furnish the 45,000 men and women who comprise the membership of the labor unions affiliated with the San Francisco Labor Council an organ which would faithfully and fairly present to the general public the aims and purposes of these organizations in particular and the labor movement in general. The need of such a journal is unquestioned by members of labor unions, especially on occasions when disputes with employers reach a stage where the merits of the controversy should be made known to union men and women as well as the public generally.

How well the LABOR CLARION has fulfilled its mission is for the readers to say, but those who have been entrusted with its management have no hesitancy in declaring that their aim has been to conduct the paper so as to merit the approbation and confidence of those in whose interest it is published and the respect of even those who cannot be classed as friends of Organized Labor.

Whenever occasion has arisen that the actions of employers in their relations with labor unions merited criticism, such criticism has been made in a temperate way, and with strict regard for the truth. Hysterical denunciation of those opposed to us, no matter how grievously they may have offended, is not an effective method of securing redress, and the LABOR CLARION has never indulged in that altogether too common method of presenting the grievances of the wage-earner to the public. That the policy of the LABOR CLARION in this respect has met with the approval of those it directly represents as well as the public, its success gives convincing evidence.

The LABOR CLARION is not the property of any individual or company—it is owned by the 110 unions affiliated with the San Francisco Labor Council, and each of the 45,000 members of these unions has a personal interest in the success of the paper. For this reason the LABOR CLARION is an advertising medium of more than ordinary value—a fact that is appreciated by business men who have used its columns. No firm is permitted to advertise in the LABOR CLARION unless its relations with Or-

ganized Labor are harmonious. This fact is well known to the union men and women of this city, consequently the advertisement of a business house in the LABOR CLARION has the effect of prejudicing the supporters of the paper in favor of that firm, and their patronage will naturally be bestowed on those who assist in maintaining the paper and at the same time are friendly disposed toward Organized Labor.

THE STABLEMEN'S STRIKE.

Within the last two days about 150 members of the Stablemen's Union, employed in twenty-six stables, have been called out on strike, the employers having refused to agree to the schedule of wages and hours adopted by the union a few weeks ago and approved by the Labor Council.

Sixteen stable-owners, employing about seventy-five men, have agreed to the schedule.

The Stable Keepers and Carriage Owners' Association, with the assistance of the Citizens' Alliance, succeeded some time ago in establishing the "open shop" system in nearly all the stables of this city. The natural result was a heavy reduction of wages which the union was unable to successfully resist. During the last year, however, the men working in stables have learned that only through organization could they hope to improve their condition, and consequently the membership roll of the Stablemen's Union has increased very materially—in fact to such an extent that almost all the stable workers in the city today are union men.

A couple of weeks ago the Stablemen's Union presented to the employers a schedule of wages and trade rules which reads as follows:

- "1. All Stablemen working in stables, including washers harness cleaners, floormen, oilers and hostlers, shall not receive less than \$2.50 per day, same to be paid weekly and all tools furnished.
- "2. Twelve hours shall constitute a working day for all stablemen.
- "3. Twenty shall be the highest number of horses assigned to any one hostler.
- "4. Non-union employees shall become unionized within ten day."

The Stable Keepers and Carriage Owners' Association considered this schedule and formally announced to the committee representing the union that it declined to grant any of the conditions asked.

The conditions asked by the union are much more moderate than those which existed at the time of the lockout which resulted in establishing the "open shop" system for a time in the stables of this city. The plea of the association's representatives was that the stable-owners "couldn't afford" to pay \$2.50 a day for twelve hours' work. The fact that sixteen stable-owners at this writing have agreed to grant the conditions asked by the union disposes of the plea of the association. The schedule of the union needs no argument to support it—it speaks for itself, and at this time it seems certain that the stablemen will succeed in securing the very reasonable conditions they have asked for.

Carpenters' Union, No. 483, at its last meeting, donated \$50 to the Santa Rosa unionists who are resisting the attempt to establish the "open shop" system in that city.

Ask the waiter or waitress for the working button while being served at hotels, restaurants and cafes. Blue is the color for February.

Five conventions of labor organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor will be held in Buffalo this year.

The Bartenders report that the Chico Cafe, 1564 Market street, has been unionized.

BUTTERICK PUBLISHING CO. UNFAIR

The following circular has been issued by the Allied Printing Trades Council of this city:

February 21, 1906.

To whom it may concern: LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—On Monday, November 27, 1905, the Butterick Publishing Company of New York, posted notices to the effect that the open shop would prevail in that office. Four non-union men were placed at work and a walk-out was thus precipitated, 96 men going out. Among these were men who had worked for this corporation for twenty and thirty years; many of them had never worked elsewhere; some of them were stockholders in the concern. But all went out; not one deserted. They marched out of the office, cheering for the Union and the Eight-Hour Day, and they are still out. All departments of the concern are on strike at the present time, including the compositors, electrotypers, stereotypers, photo-engravers and pressmen. In view of the above facts, the Allied Printing Trades Council of San Francisco has adopted the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the Allied Printing Trades Council of San Francisco declares the Butterick Publishing Company of New York to be unfair, and that we decline to patronize the establishment or buy its products, and that the sixteen publications of the company be advertised to the citizens of San Francisco and the State of California as being the product of "scab" labor, said publications being named as follows: *Delineator*, *Standard Fashion*, *Butterick Fashion*, *Modern Revue*, *Designer*, *Metropolitan Catalogue*, *New Idea Catalogue*, *Family Council*, *New Idea*, *Martha Dean Fashions*, *Home Dress-maker*, *Little Folks*, *New Idea Fashion*, *Banner Catalogue*, *Women's Herald*, *Banner Fashion*."

These publications are all intended for the use of the ladies. They alone can help us in this matter. See that they are furnished with a copy. Some of the publications are given away, others must be purchased. Put them all on your "We Don't Patronize List." Fraternally,

GEO. A. TRACY, President.

D. T. POWERS, Secretary.

MODERN "BUSINESS METHODS."

The disastrous fire on Wednesday evening which resulted in the destruction of the electric power and light station of the San Francisco Gas and Electric Company, on Stevenson street, deprived the greater portion of the down-town district of light and power. Business men who went to the Mutual Electric Company and endeavored to secure light and power from that corporation were calmly told that they could have it provided they signed contracts to take light or power permanently. The fact that these men had signed contracts with the San Francisco Gas and Electric Company, and that these contracts made provision for just such disasters as had occurred, made no difference to the men who conduct the Mutual. "We'll give you all the power you want if you'll sign a contract—and on no other terms can you have it." Such conduct may be "business," according to the modern standard, but many men will choose to apply another and harsher term. Such incidents as this makes more converts to the policy of municipal ownership of public utilities than do the most lucid arguments of a score of the foremost advocates of municipal ownership.

Owing to the destruction of the power plant of the San Francisco Gas and Electric Company last Wednesday evening, it was impossible to issue the LABOR CLARION on time this week—the necessary power to run the presses not being available until Friday night.

British Premier Campbell-Bannerman and Chancellor of the Exchequer Asquith have declared themselves in entire sympathy with a deputation which recently called on them to advocate the establishment of a national system of Old-Age Pensions.

ELBERT HUBBARD'S LIBELS ON LABOR UNIONS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

members may perform in a day, but this policy is at variance with the recognized policy of the general labor movement, and it is as unjust to condemn the institution of Labor Unionism because of isolated instances of arbitrary regulations as it would be to condemn Christianity because one of its ministers was proven to be a rascal.

The practice of restriction of the number of apprentices that may be employed is classed by Hubbard as iniquitous. This is another instance of perverse interpretation of purpose. When a youth begins an apprenticeship he does so believing that, with the instruction of competent journeymen, he will become a skilled workman within from four to five years. Without such instruction the time he must work before he acquires a thorough knowledge of his trade is purely a matter of speculation. The greater the ratio of apprentices to journeymen employed in any one shop or factory the longer will the apprentice have to work before he becomes a craftsman. Greedy employers attempted to maintain a system whereby one or two journeymen supervised the work of a score or more of boys, and as soon as the more proficient youths demanded increased wages they were promptly discharged. The system, if permitted to extend, would work demoralization in any trade within a comparatively short time. The Labor Union, acting with a wisdom born of necessity, stepped in and said to this class of employers, "We will not be parties to a system whereby our sons who desire to learn a trade cannot do so within a reasonable time. We will fix the ratio of apprentices to journeymen at a number which will admit of every boy employed having an opportunity to become a skilled workman within an apprenticeship of four (or five) years, and we have learned from experience that the ratio we have fixed is equitable—fair to the boy, fair to you, fair to the consumer, and makes for the perpetuation of a high standard of efficiency in our craft."

If this policy is unwise, or unjust, the Labor Unions may be fairly charged with wrongdoing. Fair-minded people, however, will and do approve of this policy.

The charge that Labor Unions insist that a man shall join their organization or be deprived of the right to work—be compelled to starve—is merely an arbitrary statement. Labor Unions, by virtue of the power that inheres in organization, establish conditions governing hours and wages and other matters relating to employment. These conditions can only be secured through organization—the man who does not join his fellows in maintaining such organization is a menace to those who have secured improved conditions. He is at liberty to join the union of his craft if he so desires. Is it strange, unnatural or unjust that the men who have secured improved conditions through organization resent the action of a few men of their craft who hold aloof from the organization, but nevertheless accept the benefits it has secured? The Labor Union endeavors at times to minimize the menace of the non-unionist by declining to permit its members to work with him—and in this they are absolutely right, and the ingenuousness of a Hubbard cannot make this policy seem other than right to those who will consider the question fairly in all its aspects.

Hubbard says:

"When unionism reaches a point where it dictates to the employer whom he shall hire, and decides who shall have the right to labor and who shall not, then unionism has become un-American—a menace too great to overlook."

It is not often that so much misrepresentation and exaggeration can be crowded into one sentence, but this is mild compared with many of his statements regarding the "Walking Delegate" and Labor Union official generally. There is hardly a sentence in all the rest of Hubbard's article not here quoted that

does not reek with malicious misrepresentation—malicious, because it is certain that the man must know the charges he makes are untrue, and it is unlikely that any sentiment save malice actuated him in making them. Hubbard is an employer, conducting enterprises at East Aurora, New York, and does not employ union men or women.

He concludes his article with flattering reference to an agency which furnishes employers spies on Labor Unions. Truly, the "Philistines" should be proud of the "Pastor of the Flock!"

JAPANESE-KOREAN EXCLUSION LEAGUE

Following are the minutes of the meeting of the Executive Board of the Japanese and Korean Exclusion League, held Saturday, the 17th inst.:

The meeting was called to order by Vice-President E. B. Carr, at 8:15 p. m. The minutes of the previous meeting, February 10th, were read and approved.

CREDENTIALS—From Glass Bottle Blowers, advising the League of affiliation; received and recommended to the convention for approval.

From Journeymen Barbers of Santa Rosa, Plumbers of Pasadena and Coopers, No. 131, notifying the League of their desire for membership and asking other information; received and referred to the Secretary for answer.

COMMUNICATIONS—From the Department of Commerce and Labor, relative to the League's communication to the President of the United States; received and filed.

From J. McDougald; received and referred to a special committee consisting of Delegates Haggerty, DeSucca and Lipman.

From the San Francisco Labor Council, requesting the appointment of a committee to confer with that body relative to the employment of Asiatics throughout the city; received and the request complied with, and President Tveitmoë, Delegate W. Macarthur and the Secretary appointed to act on such committee.

From the G. W. Elsey Co., of Modesto, California, requesting data and information on the subject of Japanese exclusion; received and the Secretary directed to furnish the desired information.

From Barbers' International Union, No. 159, of Santa Rosa, remitting their February contribution to the League.

From Journeymen Plumbers, No. 280, of Pasadena, California, remitting their January and February contribution, and pledging their support to the League.

The following bills were audited and ordered paid: A. E. Yoell, salary in full to date, \$25; M. Whisnant, salary in full to date, \$12; postage, \$24.78; Allen's Press-Clipping Bureau for January, \$4; Pacific States Telephone Co., January, \$9.15.

The bills were audited by Delegates Campbell, Arnold and Hulme; upon their recommendation the Secretary was on motion directed to draw the necessary warrants on the Treasurer.

SECRETARY'S REPORT—The Secretary reported 1582 parcels of mail leaving the office for the week, which were sent to 585 central and trades councils, 121 internationals, 154 resolutions on the Foster bill and Exclusion to as many miscellaneous bodies and 26 acknowledgments for contributions received during the week.

Receipts for the week ending February 17th were as follows: Marine Painters, \$2; Bay and River Boatmen, \$3; Riggers and Stevedores, \$12.50; Tile Layers, \$1.30; Painters, No. 19, \$31.82; Musicians, No. 6, \$6.50; Plasterers, No. 66, \$3; Ship and Machine-smiths, No. 168, \$2.60; Cement Workers, No. 1, \$6; Cemetery Employees, \$1.30; Pile Drivers and Bridgemen, \$7.05; Electricians, No. 151, \$4.65; Electricians, No. 6, \$3; Tanners, No. 9, 75 cents; Upholsterers, No. 28, \$4.50; Flour and Cereal Employees of Marysville, 35 cents; Machinists, No. 68, \$10; Millmen, No. 423, \$6.70; Baggage Messengers, 35 cents; Lathers, No. 65, \$1.50; Varnishers and Polishers, No. 134, \$10; Laundry Wagon Drivers, No. 256, \$2.50; Machine Hands, No. 11,933, 40 cents; Brick-

layers, No. 7, \$3.50; Teamsters, No. 70, Oakland, \$5.90; Stationary Firemen, \$8.80; Gloveworkers, No. 17, 80 cents; Plumbers, No. 280, Pasadena, 50 cents; Barbers, No. 159, Santa Rosa, \$1; Excelsior Homestead Club, 50 cents; Furniture Handlers, \$1; total, \$143.85.

On motion the report of the Secretary was received and concurred in.

The regular order of business was suspended and Captain Carmichael, recently from Shanghai, China, addressed the meeting and cited many interesting experiences of his thirty years' residence in the Orient, and stated that on the 28th inst. he would deliver a lecture on the Asiatic question, in Lyric Hall, 121 Eddy street.

By motion, President Tveitmoë, Delegates Macarthur and O'Neill were appointed a committee to confer with Captain Carmichael relative to having the gentleman lecture under the auspices of the League.

COMMITTEES—Organizing Committee reported progress.

Committee on Publicity and Statistics reported that the League's pamphlet was in the hands of the printer, and expected that it would be ready for distribution at the next general meeting.

Delegate Macarthur reported on the manuscript of Mr. W. K. Roberts and submitted the arrangement, as suggested at the last meeting, and as this met with the approval of Mr. Roberts, the committee was instructed to proceed with the work.

NEW BUSINESS—On motion the Secretary was directed to move into offices No. 318 and 319, Emma Spreckels Building, as the present quarters were not sufficiently large to carry on the work of the League. Secretary was also directed to ascertain the cost of an established mailing list, and report at the next meeting. The Secretary requested that he be granted leave of absence for one day and on motion the request was granted.

Adjourned. A. E. YOELL, Secretary-Treasurer.

NOTICE—Contributions for the month of February are now due and payable at the League's Headquarters, 317 Emma Spreckels Building.

A general meeting of the League will be held Sunday, March 4th, at 2:30 p. m., in Unity Hall, 927 Mission street. Delegates are earnestly requested to attend this meeting.

LECTURES ON CHINA.

Captain W. V. Carmichael, who has lived in China since 1872, will deliver the first of a series of lectures on the Chinese, on the 28th inst., at Lyric Hall, this city. Captain Carmichael has had experience as a lecturer, and before the Executive Board of the Japanese and Korean League last Saturday evening he gave convincing evidence of thorough knowledge of the Mongol race, and the existing conditions in China, especially the so-called American boycott, and the reasons therefor. He will illustrate his lecture with stereopticon views illustrating many of the most interesting features of Chinese life, together with scenes of the recent riots at Shanghai. Captain Carmichael intends to lecture in the principal cities of this state and will then tour the entire country. His lectures are certain to be of great educational value to our people—especially the residents of those sections who have had little opportunity to study the Chinese at close range. An admission fee of 25 cents will be charged.

Under Lord Stanley, Conservative Postmaster-General of the Balfour Ministry, employees of the Postoffice Department were not allowed to organize in labor unions; but under the new Ministry, they are accorded full right to form unions for the betterment of their condition and wages, and to confer with the Postmaster-General through delegates from their various unions.

Remind your wives and daughters that the Owl Drug Co. is on the "We Don't Patronize" list.

SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL.

Synopsis of Minutes of Regular Meeting Held
February 16, 1906.

Council called to order at 8:10 p. m., President Hagerty in the chair; minutes of previous meeting approved as printed in LABOR CLARION.

CREDENTIALS—Boat Builders, G. Jansson; Bottle Caners, Miss N. O'Connor, vice Emma Wanderer; Ship Joiners, Jas. Polland, G. W. Blakie; Marine Cooks and Stewards, E. Steidle, Jas. Graham, D. Fulton, E. Burke, J. Vers; delegates seated.

COMMUNICATIONS—Filed: Replies from United States Senators and members of Congress relating to the bill regarding the complement of crews of vessels known, as S. B. No. 27, in answer to protest of Council. Merchants' Association in reference to transportation facilities. A. F. of L., with enclosed receipt for \$31.50 in payment of copies of proceedings. Los Angeles printers, enclosing receipt for \$101.30. Jas. G. Maguire, advising Council as to the inspection of minutes in the D. E. Loewe case; moved that request be complied with; carried. *Referred to Typographical Union, St. Joseph, Mo.:* H. Ehrlich & Co. *Referred to Executive Committee:* Wage scale of Baggage Messengers. Janitors' Union, in reference to California Theater employing Japanese. City Front Federation, with names of committee to meet in conjunction with committees from other councils on Japanese and Chinese employed in saloons. Resolution submitted by Salmon Packers' Union in regard to Alaska Packing Company engaging Japanese to take up North to take the place of white help.

REPORTS OF UNIONS—Bartenders—Business fair; quite a number of saloons employing Japanese. Cooks—Progressing well with amalgamation with Cooks' Association. Bristol Restaurant still considered unfair. Waiters—Business fair. Pressmen—Business fair. Tailors—Benefit at Social Hall, Alcazar Building, February 24th, in aid of afflicted brother; are endeavoring to unionize firm of J. Gordon & Co.; matter referred to Executive Committee. Pie Bakers—Business good; J. W. Thorp, 504 Post, still employing non-union men. Machinists—Members still on strike on the Santa Fe Railroad Co.; request unions not to patronize any excursions given on that road. Firemen—Business fair; benefit February 27th at Chutes for afflicted brother. Laundry Drivers—Business good; claim that many union men are patronizing Japanese laundries. Shoe Clerks—Request union men to look for Clerks' card. Barbers—Business slow; boycott on barber shop, 112 Taylor street, being vigorously prosecuted and request that union men insist upon shop card being displayed. Steam Fitters—Business good. Milk Drivers—Business good; initiated many new members recently. Salmon Packers—Conditions very poor; being subjected to fearful conditions by the Chinese contractors, who are employed by the Alaska Packing Companies, being compelled to eat Chinese food, etc. Typographical, No. 21—Business fair; printers out for the eight-hour day throughout the country progressing nicely and ask the moral support of the unions of this city in demanding their label on all printing. Delivery Drivers—Request union men to ask the women of the household to insist that the driver delivering goods wear the union button. Label League—Quarterly social March 3d at Social Hall, Alcazar Building.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Recommend: 1—That the wage scale and yearly agreement of the Undertakers be indorsed. 2—That the Drug Clerks' agreement be laid over another week, no committee present. 3—That Council appoint a committee of three to confer with like committee from other councils in reference to the liquor dealers employing Chinese and Japanese in saloons. Chair appointed the following committee—H. M. Alexander, H. T. Ajax and J. Kelly. 4—That a sub-committee consisting of Brothers Hagerty, Bell and McCabe secure prices on safe and make recommendation to Council. Sub-committee recommends that the Council purchase safe from Pittsburg Safe Co. for office. Report concurred in.

ORGANIZING COMMITTEE—Will hold regular meetings on the second and fourth Thursdays of each month. Recommend that the application of the Marine Cooks and Stewards of the Pacific Coast be approved and delegates seated. Carried. Will assist the Press Feeders, the Marine Firemen, Oilers and Water Tenders, etc., in organization.

AUDITING COMMITTEE—Submitted quarterly report and found books of Financial Secretary correct. Moved that the matter be referred to LABOR CLARION; carried.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE—Secretary McCabe reported having attended meeting of the San Francisco Real Estate Board called for the purpose of interesting the people of this State in the matter of making improvements and enlarging docking facilities along the water front. Received as progressive.

Secretary reported having met and conferred with the Stable Keepers and Carriage Owners' Association in conjunction with sub-committee of Council and Stablemen's Union in reference to their agreement.

NEW BUSINESS—Moved that the Executive Committee be empowered to make public statement regarding the conditions the Salmon Packers are subjected to by Chinese contractors in Alaska. Carried. Adjourned at 10:55 p. m.

WM. P. McCABE, Secretary.

DONATIONS TO LOS ANGELES PRINTERS.

Shoe Workers, No. 216.....	\$15.00
Brewery Workmen	20.00
Coopers, No. 28	1.10
Bottle Caners	1.00
Total	\$37.10

HOT STOVE LEADS TO VICTORY.

The following amusing incident connected with the eight-hour strike in Chicago is reproduced from the Chicago Post:

A victory was won for the eight-hour day by E. M. E. Strich, the lone striker, who walked out of Schuler Brothers' shop at 379 Sedgwick street, yesterday.

When Strich went on strike he at once formed a picket line about the shop, which he could lawfully do, as the little plant was not protected by any injunction.

Strich walked out early in the morning. As the day wore on, the wind chilled the printer picket, long accustomed to the warmth of the cozy back room of the "office." His tobacco gave out and along toward noon he dropped in at the old place to borrow a little, which he intended to return as soon as the cruel strike was over. At that time he expected a long struggle.

One of the striker's employers gave him the tobacco, and both sat down by the hot stove. The warmth was grateful, and the striker was tempted to surrender then and there, but he arose after being thoroughly warmed again and buttoning his coat, said he would have to go on picket duty.

"Say, Ed," remarked the employer, "why don't you stay right in here and do your picketing?" The striker could not answer the question, so he unbuttoned his coat, sat down and refilled his pipe. The wind continued to blow. Inside it was comfortable.

The capitalist and the proletariat were drawn together by the fire's warmth. They discussed the strike and finally reached an agreement, which gives E. M. E. Strich an eight-hour day, although he said he didn't know what he will do with the extra time, as it has been his habit to loaf at the office most of his spare hours.

The Schuler plant resumed operations today, with Strich on his accustomed stool and with the click of type in his "stick" sounding through the quiet office.

Do your shopping before 6 p. m. on weekdays and 10 p. m. on Saturday and the evenings preceding holidays! By observing this rule you will be assisting the retail clerks to maintain decent hours of labor and recreation.

We'll Find You
a House

In any part of the city and at the price you want to pay.

ALL the vacant dwellings are listed in our free renting department.

The complete lists from 30 agencies.

We'll Furnish Four
Rooms for
\$150

Good Furniture—A Richmond Range in the kitchen and everything to furnish the four rooms equally satisfactory.

We show the furniture in our four-room model cottage.

◊ A YEAR'S CREDIT ◊

STERLING
FURNITURE COMPANY
1039 MARKET OPPOSITE
McALLISTER.

SPECIAL

BROCKTON SHOE STORE

Fifteen Days' Clearance Sale
\$3.00 and \$3.50 shoes at \$2.65.

BROCKTON SHOE STORE
925 Market Street

Why do we fill prescriptions cheaper than any store in San Francisco?

Because we do not pay a commission to the physicians.

THE NO PERCENTAGE DRUG CO.
Cut Rate Druggists 949-951 MARKET ST.

LASH'S
KIDNEY & LIVER
BITTERS
A PLEASANT LAXATIVE
NOT INTOXICATING

JULIUS S. GODEAU
FUNERAL DIRECTOR
AND EMBALMER

305 MONTGOMERY AVE. 810 VAN NESS AVE.
TEL. MAIN 1995 TEL. EAST 1178
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
Ambulance and Hacks for Hire at All Hours.

LABOR COUNCIL FINANCIAL REPORT.

Following is the report of the Financial Secretary of the San Francisco Labor Council for the quarter ending January 31, 1906:

RECEIPTS.	
Bakers, No. 24.....	\$ 48.00
Bakery Drivers, No. 106.....	20.00
Cracker Bakers, No. 125.....	12.00
Pie Bakers, No. 274.....	8.00
Bakers' Helpers, No. 94.....	4.00
Barbers, No. 148.....	42.00
Blacksmiths, No. 168.....	12.00
Blacksmiths' Helpers, No. 316.....	12.00
Bookbinders, No. 31.....	18.00
Boot and Shoe Workers, No. 216.....	16.00
Boot and Shoe Cutters, No. 339.....	6.00
Boot and Shoe Repairers, No. 320.....	8.00
Brewery Workmen, No. 7.....	20.00
Beer Drivers, No. 227.....	24.00
Beer Bottlers, No. 293.....	18.00
Pile Drivers, No. 77.....	18.00
Broom Makers, No. 58.....	6.00
Janitors, No. 114.....	16.00
Baggage Messengers, No. 10,167.....	6.00
Barber Shop Porters, No. 120.....	14.00
Bootblacks, No. 10,175.....	12.00
Bottle Caners, No. 10,535.....	10.00
Carpenters, No. 483.....	42.00
Carriage and Wagon Workers, No. 6.....	16.00
Cigarmakers, No. 228.....	24.00
Shoe Clerks, No. 410.....	24.00
Retail Clerks, No. 432.....	18.00
Drug Clerks, No. 472.....	18.00
Cap Makers, No. 9.....	6.00
Coopers, No. 28.....	6.00
Coopers, No. 65.....	24.00
Coopers, No. 131.....	12.00
Cemetery Employees, No. 10,364.....	12.00
Electrical Workers, No. 151.....	30.00
Stationary Firemen, No. 86.....	18.00
Foundry Employees, No. 8.....	6.00
Freight Handlers, No. 59.....	12.00
Garment Cutters, No. 45.....	12.00
Garment Workers, No. 131.....	48.00
Cloakmakers, No. 8.....	8.00
Glass Blowers, No. 22.....	24.00
Glove Workers, No. 17.....	8.00
Gas Workers, No. 9340.....	24.00
Hatters, No. 23.....	6.00
Waiters, No. 30.....	80.00
Bartenders, No. 41.....	42.00
Cooks, No. 44.....	70.00
Cooks' Helpers, No. 110.....	24.00
Horseshoers, No. 25.....	5.00
Jewelers, No. 19.....	17.00
Steam Laundry Workers, No. 26.....	60.00
Leatherworkers, No. 57.....	12.00
Tanners, No. 9.....	12.00
Machinists, No. 68.....	60.00
Butchers, No. 115.....	24.00
Metal Polishers.....	12.00
Coppersmiths, No. 9.....	6.00
Machine Hands, No. 11,933.....	6.00
Iron Molders, No. 164.....	30.00
Musicians, No. 6.....	56.00
Milkers, No. 8861.....	24.00
Paper Box Workers, No. 5.....	12.00
Pattern Makers.....	22.00
Photo-Engravers, No. 8.....	16.00
Web Pressmen, No. 4.....	28.00
Printing Pressmen, No. 24.....	24.00
Pavers, No. 8895.....	6.00
Paste Makers, No. 10,567.....	12.00
Postal Clerks, No. 11,991.....	5.00
Street Railroad Employees, No. 205.....	60.00
Rammermen, No. 9120.....	6.00
Sailors of the Pacific.....	60.00
Boat Builders, No. 16.....	6.00
Ship Joiners, No. 21.....	12.00
Ship Scalpers, No. 11,950.....	8.00
Stage Employees, No. 16.....	12.00
Stereotypers and Electrotypers, No. 29.....	12.00
Steam Fitters, No. 46.....	16.00
Sailmakers, No. 11,775.....	4.00
Ship Drillers, No. 9037.....	10.00
Soap Workers, No. 10,385.....	12.00
Stablemen, No. 8760.....	16.00
Sugar Workers, No. 10,519.....	16.00
Soda and Mineral Bottlers, No. 10,333.....	12.00
Salmon Packers.....	5.00
Tailors, No. 2.....	20.00
Teamsters, No. 85.....	60.00
Hackmen, No. 224.....	18.00
Milk Drivers, No. 226.....	32.00
Laundry Drivers, No. 256.....	30.00
Retail Delivery Drivers, No. 278.....	24.00
Ice Drivers, No. 519.....	12.00
Furniture and Piano Drivers, No. 544.....	8.00
Soda and Mineral Drivers, No. 546.....	4.00
Tobacco Workers, No. 74.....	6.00
Mailers, No. 18.....	10.00
Typographical, No. 21.....	54.00
Upholsterers, No. 28.....	18.00
Undertakers, No. 9049.....	6.00
Box Makers and Sawyers, No. 152.....	24.00

Wool Sorters and Graders, No. 9025..... 6.00

MISCELLANEOUS.

Labor Day Committee 100.00

Total \$2112.00

Interest on money in bank..... 21.84

Grand total..... \$2133.84

EXPENSES.

Business Agents' salary..... \$ 390.00

Stenographers' salary..... 195.00

Financial Secretary's salary..... 45.00

Sergeant-at-Arms' salary..... 30.00

Rent..... 225.00

Printing..... 6.50

Stationery..... 26.45

Postage and carfare..... 47.90

Telephone and telegraph..... 29.10

Literature..... 116.45

Donations..... 57.50

Federation..... 75.00

Law and Legislation..... 75.00

Miscellaneous..... 1136.80

Total..... \$2455.76

RECAPITULATION.

Balance on hand, November 1, 1905..... \$2499.85

Receipts from Nov. 1, 1905 to Jan. 31, 1906. 2133.84

Total..... \$4633.69

Expenditure, Nov. 1, 1905 to Jan. 31, 1906.. 2455.70

Balance on hand, February 1, 1906..... \$2177.99

P. SCHARRENBERG, Financial Secretary.

The Auditing Committee has examined all books and finds them correct.

CHAS. T. SCHUPPERT,
SARAH HAGAN.

TAILOR'S BENEFIT.

Frank Swanson, a member of Journeymen Tailors, No. 2, has been seriously ill and confined in a hospital for several months. He has a wife and two children who are in need because of the misfortune of the breadwinner of the family, and Journeymen Tailors, No. 2, has arranged a benefit dance for the assistance of Swanson's family, to be given in Social Hall, Alcazar Building, to-morrow (Saturday) evening. Tickets (25 cents) are being sold by members of the Tailors' Union.

During the week the *Bulletin* delivered to Chief Sullivan of the Fire Department a check for the huge sum of eleven thousand dollars, that being the amount of money realized from the benefit game of baseball arranged by the *Bulletin*, and played at the Recreation Park, for the relief of the widows and children of Captain Dakin and Hoseman Hennessey, who lost their lives in the fire on the transport Meade. When money contributed from other sources is added to the *Bulletin's* check the total will reach nearly twenty thousand dollars; enough to secure the two little families against want.

The *Bulletin* deserves well of all toilers and particularly of all union men. It does a great deal of quiet philanthropic work and does not advertise the fact. The *Bulletin* is a union paper in every mechanical department and is editorially in sympathy with the union movement. When the recent assessment was levied on all union printers for the support of the big strike in the East the *Bulletin* agreed to pay the assessment every week for the printers composing the *Bulletin* chapel. The assessment was later fixed at 10 per cent and the *Bulletin* offered to pay the additional amount, which amounts to a pretty neat sum every week. The *Bulletin* has never mentioned in its columns the donation of this money to the cause of labor. **

A call has been issued by the Executive Council of the National Civic Federation for its annual meeting to be held Monday, March 19th, in New York City. Officers for the ensuing year will be elected at this meeting.

Diamonds, Jewelry and Silverware at prices to suit the workingman's pocket. BALDWIN JEWELRY CO., 978 MARKET ST.

Demand the blue label of the Cigar Makers when buying cigars.

Telephone Black 4212

G. M. ROY

Manufacturing Jeweler and Optician

Dealer in Diamonds, Watches, Etc.

Watch and Jewelry Repairing a Specialty
211 KEARNY ST. San Francisco, Cal.Scandinavian
American
Savings Bank

Cor. Bush and Montgomery Sts., Mills Building

Open Saturday evenings from 6:30 to 8 o'clock for deposit, also for forwarding money to foreign countries.

Capital..... \$ 300,000

Undivided Profits..... \$ 12,000

Total Assets..... \$1,300,000

CHAS. NELSON, Pres. LEWIS I. COWGILL, V. Pres.

L. M. MACDONALD, Cashier.

DIRECTORS—Chas. Nelson, Lewis I. Cowgill, J. C. Eschen, George H. Tyson, Martin Sanders, W. H. Little, Henry Wilson.

ADVISORY BOARD—J. Jensen, E. W. Ferguson, Mikal Olsen, A. T. Dunbar, Fr. C. Siebe, J. C. Everding.

ATTORNEY—S. C. Denson.

Interest paid on checking accounts, 2 per cent., and on savings accounts 3½ per cent., from day of deposit.

Funds awaiting investment may be deposited here subject to call and earn 2 per cent.

Money transferred to Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Finland, Germany and principal cities of Europe and America at lowest rates.

John W. King's
GROCERY SPECIALS

Best Butter, 2-lb square, reg. 75c 65c
Best Eggs, 2 dozen for 45c
Babbitt's Soap Powder 8 for 25c
Salmon Bellies reg. 5c each, 7 for 25c
Oysters, Fancy Cove, 3 cans 25c
Port or Sherry wine, Bottle 25c
Cutter Whiskey, Bottle 75c
Duffy's Malt Whiskey, Bottle..... 75c

TO UNION MEN AND THEIR WIVES:

I want your trade if you live in the vicinity of any of my stores. I think I ought to have it, as I carry the largest and best assorted stock; everything being strictly fresh and guaranteed—prompt delivery and attentive service.

START THE NEW YEAR RIGHT AND DEAL
WITH ME.

STORES

1101 Valencia, cor 22nd. Phone Mission 121.

2575 Market, near 16th. Phone Mission 328.

242 Clement St., near 4th Ave. Phone Pacific 283

EAGLESON & CO.

Makers of

Union-Made Shirts

And Retail them at Factory Prices
and save you from 25 to 50
cents on each shirt

780-786 Market St. 242 Montg'y St.

CHARLES H. J. TRUMAN, PHONE
MISSION 109THE LEADING
FUNERAL DIRECTOR
OF SAN FRANCISCO

1909 MISSION ST., BET. FIFTEENTH AND SIXTEENTH

Telephone South 818

Custom Tailors Label Used

Rosenblum & Abraham

TAILORS FOR MEN

1111 Market Street

ODD FELLOWS BUILDING

SAN FRANCISCO

CALIFORNIA

BUTCHERS.

All employees of the firms of Wannemacher & Metzger, 171 Fourth street, corner Natoma, and Buttgenbach & Co., pork packers, corner Fourth and Shipley streets, have joined Butchers' Union No. 115; consequently these firms are again on the fair list of the Union.

The firms of Stone & Ecklon, 236 Sixth street, near Folsom, and Bay City Market, 1146 Market street, near Taylor, are still on the unfair list of Butchers' Union.

At the regular meeting of Butchers' Union No. 115 held Thursday evening, six applicants were initiated and several propositions for membership received.

The report of the Agitation Committee shows that good results have been obtained. The Shop Stewards reported that every man working in the different shops are greatly interested in the upbuilding of the Union and that within a very short time all butchers in the city will be members of Butchers' Union No. 115.

Pink is the color of the working button of the butchers for the month of February. Insist that the butcher waiting upon you, or the driver delivering meat at your home, wears the button of the Butchers' Union.

The following markets are taking advantage of the Open-Shop Card and are hiring suspended members and non-union men in preference to members of this union:

Spreckels Market, 725 Market street.
Bay City Market, 1146 Market street, near Taylor.

G. Tassi, 245 Fifth street, near Folsom.
Stone & Ecklon, 236 Sixth street.
Montgomery Market, 735 Market street.
Shrader Bros., 541 Hayes street and 1342 Market street.

BARTENDERS.

Bartenders League No. 41, at its regular meeting last Monday evening, initiated three candidates for membership and received eight applications.

The league decided to affiliate with the Allied Provision Trades Council and elected the following delegates to that body: E. F. Seamon, Charles Ehlert, Albert Condrotte, P. L. Hoff, Henry Flaphman, R. Cortes and J. J. Upton.

E. A. Seamon was elected Vice-President, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Emil Gumbach.

Charles F. Meyer was elected to fill a vacancy on the Executive Board.

Donations were made to the Journeymen Tailors to aid a sick member of that organization; \$10 to the fund for the widow and children of James Paterson, the second cook of the ill-fated steamer Valencia.

BARBERS.

Journeymen Barbers, No. 148, will give its sixth annual picnic at Germania Gardens on Sunday, May 13th. The following committee will make arrangements for the affair: George Borges, R. F. Dumont, F. Tillman, Otto Hirsch and C. Merkes.

The Labor Council has granted the Barbers' request for a boycott against the barber shop at 112 Taylor street. The proprietor of this place persists in violating the Union regulation against keeping shops open after 12 m., on Sundays. This is the only shop in the city which disregards the Sunday hours agreed to by both employers and journeymen.

A press report states that the Street Carmen's Union of Chicago has determined to ask for one day off in seven on the expiration of the present agreement, April 1st.

ALLIED PROVISION TRADES COUNCIL.

At the last meeting of the Allied Provision Trades Council President P. O'Brien was in the chair. Barbers' Union sent a delegation to confer with the Council in reference to a universal union button. Waiters' Union reported that the Bristol Restaurant was still on the unfair list. It was stated that the silent picket plan of boycott had been adopted, and it was proving effective. The Bakers reported business fair. Trouble was expected with C. V. Cook on Hayes street. The boycotts are still on J. W. Thorpe's and Swain's pies and bakery. All French and Italian bread in the city is made under unfair conditions. Cigarmakers reported business fair. The butchers stated that trade was fair and that J. Buttgenbach's market had been unionized. The Brewers stated that business was fair, and that its union will give a picnic soon. The Committee on Button reported that the following colors be used for the universal button: March, dark green; April, yellow; May, purple; June, white and green (green on white); July, black and gold (gold on black); August, dark blue; September, bronze; October, pink and black (black on pink); November, brown and gold (gold on brown); December, light green; January, lavender; February, light blue. The button was recommended to have in the center the design of the respective union with a crossbar on both sides containing the respective month and year; above the crossbar is to be placed the name and number of the local. In the lower space will be placed the number of the button and the inscription, "Universal Union Button." The Allied Printing Trades label should also appear either on the lower left side or in the space between the number of the button and the inscription. After the reading of the committee's report it was decided that the colors and design of the button be left to the discretion of the unions using the same. It was decided to get 500 sample buttons. It was also decided to have the button go into effect April 1. Past President A. C. Rose installed the newly elected officers. A committee of five was appointed to revise the constitution of the council, consisting of the following: A. C. Rose, J. Burkhardt, W. Brantz, G. Frankel and A. Sierwierski. The resolution in regard to forming an Anti-Injunction League was laid over until next meeting.

TANNERS.

Tanners' Union, No. 9, will give its annual ball in Maennerbund Hall, Twenty-fourth street and Potrero avenue on March 10. The annual outing and family reunion of the local will take place April 15 at Glen Park. A fine of \$5 will be imposed on any member patronizing a place where Chinese or Japanese are employed.

The Union has gained twenty members during the last month.

STATIONARY FIREMEN'S BENEFIT

Stationary Firemen's Union, No. 86, has arranged to give a benefit at the Chutes on next Tuesday (afternoon and evening) for one of its members, Robert Smith, who has been confined to a hospital for several months. Special attractions in the way of entertainment have been arranged for.

WOMAN'S UNION LABEL LEAGUE.

The Woman's Union Label League has decided to give its next social on Saturday evening, March 3rd, in Alcazar Building. The following committee has the affair in charge: Mrs. A. Arnold, Mrs. Christensen, Mrs. L. Parker, Mrs. Sheridan, Miss Rose Stone, Miss J. Mitchell and Miss Bowman.

We don't patronize the Owl Drug Co.

WAITRESSES.

Waitresses' Union, Local No. 48, is the title of the latest labor organization to be formed in this city. There are over 250 members on the rolls, all of whom formerly belonged to Waiters, Local No. 30. The women decided that a separate organization was desirable, and the men readily consented to this arrangement. The international granted a charter and the new union was formally instituted on the 20th inst. The Waitresses have secured a suite of three rooms in the Emma Spreckels Building, 927 Market street, where a business office and reception and reading rooms will be maintained. The union will meet every Tuesday evening.

Following are officers: President and Business Agent, Minnie Andrews; Vice-President, Ida Whitney; Financial Secretary, May Kilbourn; Treasurer, Mrs. Drake; Inside Guard, May Dibble; Trustees—May Dibble, Elsie O'Hara, Nellie McAuliffe; Delegates to Labor Council—Libbie Jusite, Minnie Andrews, Alma Anderson; Delegates to Allied Provision Trades Council—Ida Whitney, Louise La Rue, Nettie Stone and Libby Jusite and Sisters Martinez and Cole.

BOXMAKERS AND SAWYERS

The Boxmakers and Sawyers' Union will give a picnic at El Campo on Sunday, June 10. The committee in charge is as follows: Charles Wahl, William McIntosh, H. Borosowsky, W. G. Desepte, Harry Haley, Michael Daly and Harry Lewis.

On next Wednesday evening the Union will hold a high jinks and smoker in Social Hall, Alcazar Building.

Cooks' Union, No. 44, will give a smoker in Social Hall, Alcazar Building, next Monday evening, the 26th inst. Invitations to attend will be extended to all cooks in this city. An exceptionally entertaining program has been arranged. The union has decided to have the charter roll remain open until April 1st, and until that date the admission fee will be \$2.50.

Cooks' Union, Local No. 44, has established a death benefit fund. When a member dies \$75 will be paid to his nearest relative.

The Aim of the Hale Store

To Please You

Every effort has been put forth to provide larger stocks of better goods for you to choose from this spring.

Reasonable prices have been marked on every item. Service has been bettered by eliminating all faults we could discover.

The New Store, with nearly twice as much room and added facilities, will increase the safety and comfort of shopping.

And yet much remains to be done. The perfect business is the ideal business—the business that pleases every customer in every way.

Always keeping in mind most reasonable prices and protecting you with the Hale guarantee, "Your Money Back," on sale goods, as well as regular goods.

Hale's
GOOD GOODS

TWO ENTRANCES:

Market, near 6th

6th, near Market

WOMEN WORKERS.

"The message of President Roosevelt in which he calls attention to the fact that over five million women are employed throughout the country, and declares that this large proportion can not help but influence the home life and be productive of other than evil results, is essentially true," said Mrs. B. C. Gudden, State Secretary of the Wisconsin Consumers' league, in her recent lecture at the University Settlement of Milwaukee.

"It is difficult," she continued, "to get a correct estimate of those employed in gainful occupations from the census reports, because frequently the number is greatly below the figures given, it being impossible to make correct enumeration.

"Nevertheless, the proportionate increase of women over men taking one to every 10,000, shows that during the period extending from 1890 to 1900 it was 32.8 per cent women as against 22.9 per cent men. While the proportionate increase of men and women vary in various states, that of the latter predominates.

"The group of those engaged in the professions is increasing largely, there being 311,687, as against 1,312,668 engaged in mechanical and manufacturing work. There has been an increase of 12.2 per cent of those entering the line of agricultural work.

"The group of the trade workers is increasing more rapidly than any other, such as typewriters and storeclerks. The condition of store clerks has received the attention of the league more than that of any other and has resulted in great success. The move was first started in New York, and soon over sixty of the leading stores became 'fair houses,' which means a house where equal pay is given for equal value, irrespective of sex, and no one receives less than \$6 a week. This same move was tried in Chicago, but failed. Just here let me say that the white list is just the reverse of a boycott, and protects both employer and employee.

"The consumers are the real employers of labor, and if it were not through a mistaken idea that he was accommodating them the dealer would quickly agree to shorter hours. The work of the consumers' league in this matter is simply that of education.

"The increase of women in manufacturing pursuits, taking one in every 10,000 above 10 years, is 19 per cent. The state of Georgia is especially disgraceful in permitting this. Even in Russia only those over 12 years are permitted to work.

"Over 2,000,000 children are engaged in gainful occupations. In Pennsylvania, during 1903 and 1904, according to the factory inspector's report, the number of children employed over 16 years was 28 per cent, and in New York, from 1898 to 1903, 38 per cent. In Georgia, Alabama and North and South Carolina, during 1900, 24,000 children over 16 years were employed, while at the present time that number has been increased to the appalling figure of 68,000 and takes in every child over 14 years old. These children are absolutely unprotected and are growing up neglected degenerates.

"The only remedy for these evils is compulsory education and strong child labor laws, which have attached to them strict educational restrictions. The tenements of New York are the equal of the Ghettos of Warsaw, and the slums of London, and the only remedy for them is their absolute prohibition.

"The national remedy for the causes and dangers of women in industry is universal suffrage and compulsory insurance for working people, regardless of sex, giving disability and old age pensions."

E. W. Frost, chairman of the State Child Labor Committee, followed with a few pointed remarks.

among which he said that it was a disgrace to the State of Wisconsin that any child should be permitted to work who could not write or read at least one language.

ELIOT'S MENTAL DECADENCE.

When President Eliot gave to the world his utterance that "the scab is a good type of an American hero," he for the first time disclosed his mental decadence or his failure to conceive the moral relations and duties man owes to man in the effort for the economic, social and human uplift. At the time when the now notorious utterance was made many were willing to believe that it might possibly have been the result of one or those mental lapses which some men make and which they stick to for the sake of "consistency." Since that, however, the utterances and actions of President Eliot have dissipated that charitable view and have clearly shown his to be not only unsympathetic to labor, but positively and bitterly hostile, taking advantage of every opportunity afforded, creating the opportunity when it did not present itself to use the high position he occupies to vent his antagonism to every effort of labor to emerge from the misery of the past, the injustice of the present and to achieve its hopes and aspirations for a higher and better life.

Let us recite a few of the actions of this estimable teacher who set up the "scab" as a good type of a hero, whom American workingmen were urged to accept as their ideal.

He disputed the proposition that it was the moral right of a working man to help his brother-workmen and to share their burdens and responsibilities in the work of economic, material and social advancement.

He declared himself against agreement between employers and workmen to maintain industrial peace.

At public gatherings he insisted upon speaking

after representative labor men in order that he might have the last word in attacking the views they expressed.

He denied that it was right or noble when workmen advocated the natural law of self-preservation.

He advocated absolutely unrestricted immigration, even going so far as to declare that all Chinese, coolies included, should be freely permitted to come to our country.

Indeed, so far and bitter has his enmity to labor become that he wrote to at least one large employer who had an agreement satisfactory to him and the union of his employees urging him to abandon such an agreement in the future and to declare himself hostile to agreements with organized labor.

And yet it must pain many men who for years regarded President Eliot as one of the foremost scholars and teachers in America to observe what must now be patent to all, that is, either his mental decadence, or that, in his inordinate desire to make the institution over which he presides the mentor and apologist for predatory wealth, he is untrue to his better self and thus exhibits his moral cowardice.

The near future will more conclusively demonstrate that the contentions of America's workmen, as typified by their organized effort to struggle on and on, to bear burdens and make sacrifices for their own preservation and for their material, moral and social betterment, will be fully and generally recognized and justified.

Long after the platitudes, the sophistries and bitter antagonism of the Eliots, by whatever name known, will be obliterated from the thoughts of men, the glorious work and achievements of the organized labor movement will be accepted as the moral law of man.—*Samuel Gompers in the American Federationist.*

The Dutchess Guarantee

10c a Button
\$1.00 a Rip

Special Announcement

We desire to inform the Trouser wearers of San Francisco that we have taken the exclusive agency for the famous

DUTCHESS TROUSERS

The Great Money Back Pants.

The pants that have made America famous. Prices, \$1.50, \$2, \$2.50, \$3 and \$3.50. 10c a button, \$1 for a rip.

The Red Front Clothing Co.

MARKET ST., opp. POWELL.

The Home of the Dutchess in San Francisco.



List of Trade Unions

San Francisco Labor Council—Meets every Friday at 8 p. m., 1159 Mission, near 8th; headquarters rooms 404-405 Emma Spreckels Bldg., 927 Market. Telephone South 447. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday evening at 7:30 o'clock at headquarters. Organizing Committee, 2d-4th Wednesday evenings of each month. Label Committee, 2d-4th Wednesday evenings. Law and Legislative Committee, Tuesday evenings. Baggage Messengers & Transferers—2d-4th Tues., 915½ Market.

Bakers 24—1st-3d Sat, 1159 Mission; hdqrs, 1155 Mission. Bakery Wagon Drivers—1st-3d Saturdays, 1159 Mission. Bakers 125 (Crackers)—1st-3d Mondays, 120 O'Farrell. Bakers 274 (Pie)—2d-4th Tuesdays, 1159 Mission. Barbers—Mondays, 32 O'Farrell, hdqrs, 723 Market. Barber Shop Porters & Bath House Employees, 11,963—1st-3d Wednesdays, 161 City Hall av.

Bartenders 41—Mondays, 35 Eddy; headqrs, 14 McAllister, rms 3-4.

Bill Posters & Billers 35—1st-3d Thurs, 915½ Market. Blacksmiths 168 (Ship and Machine)—1st-3d Wednesday, 120 O'Farrell.

Blacksmith Helpers 316—2d-4th Tues, 120 O'Farrell. Bookbinders 31—1st-3d Fridays, 120 O'Farrell.

Boot & Shoe Workers 216—Thursdays, 120 O'Farrell. Boot & Shoe Repairers—Thursdays, 1155 Market. Boot & Shoe Cutters 339—1st-3d Wed, 102 O'Farrell.

Brewery Workmen, Int. Union of United—Hdqrs, 1159 Mission.

Brewery Workers 7—Branch 1—2d-4th Sat; Branch 5—1st-3d Thurs, 1159 Mission.

Beer Drivers, 227—Branch 1 (Keg Beer Drivers), 2d Thurs., 1159 Mission; Branch 2 (Bottle Beer Drivers), 4th Thurs., 1159 Mission; headqrs, Local 227, rm. 12, 935 Market.

Beer Bottlers 293—1st-3d Tuesdays, 1159 Mission. Broom Makers—1st-3d Mondays, 915½ Market.

Boat Builders—1st-3d Wed, Pioneer Hall, 24 4th. Boxmakers & Sawyers—1st-3d Mondays, 120 O'Farrell. Bootblacks—1st-3d Thursdays, 1525 Stockton.

Bottle Caners—2d-4th Fridays, 1749 Mission. Butchers 115—Joint meeting of all members every Thur; Sausage Makers, 1st-3d Wed; Butchertown Branches, 1st Thur; Juniors, 1st-3d Tues; Joint Executive Board, every Mon. Meetings at 32 O'Farrell. Hdqrs, room 4, 32 O'Farrell, Shields Bldg. Tel Main 3107.

Carpenters 483—Monday, 915½ Market. Carriage & Wagon Workers 6—2d-4th Thurs, 1133 Mission. Cigarmakers—1st-3d Tues, hdqrs, 1320 Howard, Teutonia Hall.

Cloth Hat & Cap Makers—1st-3d Wed, 1159 Mission. Coopers 28 (Slack Workers)—2d Wed, 1133 Mission. Coopers 65—2d-4th Thurs, 121 Eddy.

Coopers 131 (Machine)—2d-4th Mon. 102 O'Farrell. Cloak Makers—Tues, Odd Fellows' Bldg; hdqrs, 1049A Market, room 50.

Cooks 44—Thurs, at hdqrs, 921 Market, 3d floor. Coppersmiths 11—2d Sat and last Tues, 275 9th. Cemetery Employees—1st-3d Wed, Wolf's Hall, Ocean View.

Drug Clerks 472—1st-3d Fridays at hdqrs, 24 4th. Electrical Workers 151—Tuesdays, 35 Eddy. Foundry Employees—2d Tuesday, 1133 Mission.

Freight Handlers—1st-3d Tuesdays, 120 O'Farrell. Furniture & Piano Drivers & Helpers—1st-3d Wednesdays, 1159 Mission.

Garment Cutters—1st-3d Tuesdays, 24 Eddy. Garment Workers—Thurs, 120 O'Farrell; hdqrs, 927 Market, room 419, 1 to 3 p. m.

Gas Workers—2d-4th Thursdays, 35 Eddy. Glass Bottle Blowers—2d-4th Saturdays, 12th & Folsom. Glove Workers—1st-3d Fridays, 32 O'Farrell.

Horseshoers 25—1st-3d Tuesdays, 35 Eddy. Hotel, Restaurant & Bar Miscellaneous 110—2d-4th Wed, 121 New Montgomery.

Hatters—1st Tues. Jan, April, July, Oct, 69 City Hall ave Hackmen—1st-3d Wed, 120 O'Farrell.

Ice Wagon Drivers & Helpers—Mon, 7 Marshall Square. Janitors—1st Sun afternoon, 3 Mon ev'g, 1159 Mission. Jewelry Workers 19—Thursdays, 7 City Hall sq.

Laundry Wagon Drivers—2d-4th Wed, 3 10th. Leatherworkers on Horse Goods 57—Thurs, 927 Mission. Machinists 68—Wed, at hdqrs, 1159 Mission.

Machine Hands, 11,933—1st-3d Thurs, 1159 Mission. Metal Polishers 128—1st-3d Mondays, 1133 Mission. Molders 164—Tues, 1133 Mission; hdqrs, 1170 Mkt, r 312.

Musicians' Mutual Protective 6—2d Thurs, 1:30 p. m.; Board of Directors, Tues, 10 a. m., at hdqrs, 207 Powell. Milk Wagon Drivers—Wed, 120 O'Farrell, Myrtle Hall; hdqrs, 927 Market, room 201.

Mailers (newspaper)—4th Mondays, 102 O'Farrell. Milkers, 8861—1st and 3d Tues, 2 p. m., Gruett Hall, nr Five Mile House, Mission Road; hdqrs, 6 Eddy, rm 66.

Paper Box Workers—1st-3d Tuesdays, 102 O'Farrell. Pattern Makers—Alternate Sat, at hdqrs, r 12, 305 Larkin. Pile Drivers, Bridge & Structural Iron Workers—Tues at hdqrs, 9 Mission.

Photo-Engravers 8—1st Sunday, 120 O'Farrell. Printing Pressmen 24—1st-3d Mondays, 32 O'Farrell. Press Feeders & Assistants—2d-4th Mon, 120 O'Farrell; hdqrs, 320 Sansome, room 51.

Picture Frame Workers—2d-4th Mon, 102 O'Farrell. Paste Makers—1st-3d Saturdays, 814 Pacific. Pavers—1st Mondays, 120 Ninth.

Post Office Clerks—1st and 2d Sun, 11 a. m., 1159 Mission. Retail Clerks 432—Tuesdays, 24 4th.

Retail Delivery Drivers—2d and 4th Thursday, 32 O'Farrell, headquarters, room 7.

Rammermen—2d Thursdays, 120 Ninth. Shoe Clerks 410—Wednesdays, 120 O'Farrell.

Stationary Firemen—1st-3d Thursdays, 1159 Mission. Steam Fitters & Helpers—1st-3d Wed, 7 Marshall Square. Steam Laundry Workers—1st-3d Mondays, 1159 Mission; hdqrs, 927 Market, room 701.

Sheet Metal Workers, 249 (Can Makers)—1st-3d Wed, 120 O'Farrell; hdqrs, 509 7th.

Ship & Steamship Painters—Tuesdays, 120 O'Farrell. Street Ry Employees, Division 205—Thurs, 731 Market; hdqrs, 927 Market, room 510.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Mon at hdqrs, Mission & East.

Ship & Steamboat Joiners—2d-4th Thurs, 20 Eddy; hdqrs, 14 Folsom.

Ship Scalers 11,950—Mondays, 1 Vallejo.

Stage Employees—1st-3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 35 Eddy. Stereotypers & Electrotypers—3d Mon, 32 O'Farrell.

Sailmakers 11,775—1st Thursdays, 121 Eddy.

Ship Drillers—2d-4th Wednesdays, 1159 Mission.

Snap, Soda & Candle Workers—1st-3d Wed, 3541 18th.

Soda & Mineral Water Bottlers—1st Fri, Pioneer Hall, 24 4th.

Soda & Mineral Water Wagon Drivers—2d-4th Wed, 1159 Mission.

Stablemen—Mondays, 102 O'Farrell; hdqrs, 21 8th.

Sugar Workers—1st-3d Weds, 2d Sun, 1159 Mission. Tanners—Wednesdays, 24th & Potrero ave.

Tailors 2—2d-4th Mondays, 120 O'Farrell.

Teamsters—Thurs, 1159 Mission; hdqrs, 690 4th.

Tobacco Workers—244 Fremont; at call of Secretary. Typographical—Last Sundays, 32 O'Farrell; hdqrs, 533 Kearny rooms 18-20.

Upholsterers—Tuesdays, 7 Marshall Square.

Undertakers—1st-3d Tuesdays, 121 Eddy.

Waiters—Wednesdays at hdqrs, 110 Turk.

Web Pressmen—1st Monday, 120 O'Farrell.

Wool Sorters & Graders—1st-3d Wed, 1138 Mission.

Iron Trades Council—2d-4th Mondays, 1159 Mission.

Local Joint Executive Council Brotherhood of Teamsters.

Allied Printing Trades Council—2d-4th Tues, at hdqrs, 533 Kearny, room 19; Tel Bush 491.

Allied Provision Trades Council—2d-4th Tues, 110 Turk.

Woman's Union Label League, Local 158—2d-4th Wed, 120 O'Farrell.

District Council Retail Clerks—1st-3d Fridays, Sherman Hall, Pioneer bldg, 24 4th.

California State Federation of Labor—Hdqrs, 927 Market, r 226. Tel. Jesse 1551. Secretary's hours, 4 to 6 p. m.

Building Trades Council—Thurs ev'gs; Executive Board, Tues ev'gs; business agents, every afternoon at 4:30 at hdqrs, 927 Mission; Tel South 808.

Bricklayers 7—Wednesdays, 35 Eddy.

Brick, Tile & Terra Cotta Workers 62—Fridays, South San Francisco.

Bridge & Structural Iron Workers 31—Wed, 35 Eddy.

Brass & Chandelier Wks 158—2d-4th Fri, 1133 Mission.

Building Material Teamsters 216—Sat, 927 Mission.

Carpenters 22—Fridays, 927 Mission.

Carpenters 95—Tuesdays, 423 Broadway.

Carpenters 800 (Amalgamated)—Alter Fri, 927 Mission.

Cement Workers 1—Wednesdays, 927 Mission.

Carpet Mechanics—1st-3d Fridays, 7 Marshall Square.

Castors & Modelers—2d-4th Fridays, 927 Mission.

Electrical Workers 6—Fridays, 35 Eddy.

Elevator Constructors 6—1st-3d Wed, 102 O'Farrell.

Elevator Constructors & Starters—1st-3d Fri, 120 O'Farrell.

Felt & Composition Roofers—1st-3d Wed, 1320 Howard.

Furniture Handlers—1st-3d Fridays, 927 Mission.

Glass Workers (United)—Wednesdays, 927 Mission.

Granite Cutters—2d-4th Fridays, 120 O'Farrell.

Gas & Electric Fixture Hangers—2d-4th Mon, 927 Mission.

Housesmiths & Architectural Iron Workers 78—Wednesdays, 121 New Montgomery.

Hoisting Engineers 59—Fridays, 32 O'Farrell.

House Movers—Wednesdays, 1749 Mission.

Lathers 65 (Wood, Wire & Metal)—Wed, 117 Turk.

Laborers' Protective Association—1st-3d Fri, 1133 Mission.

Laborers' Protective Union 8944—Tuesdays, 1320 Howard—1st-3d Mondays, 1159 Mission.

Millmen 423—Tuesdays, 927 Mission.

Millmen 422—Tuesdays, 12th and Folsom.

Millwrights 766—Alternate Fridays, 927 Mission.

Marble Cutters & Finishers 38—2d-4th Tues, 1159 Mission.

Metal Workers 104 (Amalgamated Sheet)—1st-3d Fri, 121 New Montgomery; hdqrs, 1504 Market, rms 23-24.

Metal Workers 279 (Amalgamated Sheet)—1st-3d Tues, 927 Mission.

Mosaic Workers—1st-3d Wednesdays, 915½ Market.

Painters 19—Mondays, 927 Mission.

Plasterers 66—Mondays, 1159 Mission.

Plumbers, Gas & Steam Fitters—1st-3d Wed, 32 O'Farrell.

Paint Burners—Mondays, 22d and Potrero ave.

Sign Writers & Pictorial Painters 510—Tues, 927 Mission.

Steam Engineers 64—Mondays, 120 O'Farrell.

State & Tile Roofers—1st-3d Wednesdays, 553 Minna.

Stone Cutters' Association (Journeyman)—2d-4th Fridays, 927 Mission.

Stone Sawyers—1st-3d Saturdays, 19th & Harrison.

Steam Pipe Boiler Coverers—1st-3d Mon, 927 Mission.

Shinglers—1st-3d Fridays, 1159 Mission.

Tile Layers 49 (Ceramic, Mosaic, Encaustic)—2d-4th Fridays, 927 Mission.

Tent & Awning Makers 1—1st-3d Mon, 102 O'Farrell.

Varnishers & Polishers 134—Tues, 161 City Hall ave.

Wood Carvers & Modelers' Assn—1st-3d Fri, 927 Mission.

Window Shade Workers—1st-3d Mondays, 927 Mission.

City Front Federation—Wed, Sailors' Hall, East & Mission, John Kean, Business Agent, 44 East.

Bay & River Steamboatmen's Union—Sun at hdqrs, 54 Mission.

*Coopers 65—2d-4th Thursdays, 121 Eddy.

*Engineers 59 (Hoisting—Portable)—Fri, 32 O'Farrell.

Fishermen's Protective Union of the Pacific Coast and Alaska—Fridays, hdqrs, 9 Mission.

Longshore Lumbermen—1st-3d Thursdays, 1133 Mission.

Marine Cooks & Stewards—Thursdays, 54 Mission.

Marine Firemen—Tuesdays, 46 Stuart.

Marine Painters—Last Fridays, 1159 Mission.

*Pile Drivers, Bridge & Structural Iron Workers—Tuesdays at hdqrs, 9 Mission.

Riggers & Stevedores—Mondays, 121 New Montgomery.

Riggers—1st Tuesday, 10 Howard.

*Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Mondays at hdqrs, East and Mission.

*Ship & Steamboat Joiners 21—2d-4th Thursdays, 20 Eddy; hdqrs, 14 Folsom.

Shipwrights (Oakland)—2d-4th Fridays, 618 Broadway Oakland.

Shipwrights (San Francisco)—4th Thurs, 102 O'Farrell.

Shippers, Porters & Packers—2d-4th Tuesdays, 117 Turk.

*Teamsters—Thurs, 1159 Mission; hdqrs, 690 4th.

*Affiliated with the Labor Council also.

**Affiliated with the Building Trades Council also.

Japanese English Signs in Tokio.

A Japanese is usually so happy and proud over an "English" sign that he never questions its correctness. Sometimes when he has it right the painter improves upon it, as witness: "Haird. resser." Note the period after the word Haird, and again: "Boot Macker."

Sometimes the painter, with a view of showing off, inserts figures instead of letters, thus over a shooting-gallery of archery: "Lar8e Bowin8." Again, the letters are all there, but wonderfully mixed. Over an ice store: "Eci." At any rate, here the c is in its proper place. Sometimes the signs are hopelessly misspelled. "H. Takenda, "Kare and Kufus." This sign puzzled me not a little

till I looked in the dealer's window, and saw he was a maker of collars and cuffs. A haberdasher advertises the fact that he sells "The Adorning Goods."

In Azabuku district a Japanese owner of a dog kennel is the proud possessor of a lantern on which is written: "Great Japanese Sporting Dogs and Co." This would imply partnership with the dogs, which are anything but silent partners. Within the small inclosure stands a cage containing one forlorn, flea-bitten dog, and a sign over the cage announces that the occupant is a "Pointer setter spaniel Dog." He is surely this, and something more. The owner has other dogs, one of which is a "Dog for the Chase." Is the owner a French Jap, or is he using the word in the Frisco slang sense, and is the dog really a "chaser"? The dog certainly looks dissipated. Another dog is labeled: "Dog for the Pet," and all about are placards warning one to "Give no Food."

A sign that would be more suitable over a restaurant, or somebody's health food, stands over a tailor shop: "Ladies and Gentlemen's Outfatter." Another has it: "The shop manufacturing articles rescuing lives which made of cook." Can it be that this is the polite Japanese way of referring to light-headed persons?

Mr. Z. Iuokuchi, of Tokio, is a plumber, also a cheerful liar, for his sign reads: "Z Iuokuchi, well known for being honest and cheap." If Mr. Z. Iuokuchi, plumber, of San Francisco, could become well known for these virtues, he could command any amount of work.

"Iron, Coal and Other Precious Metals" leads one to wonder what other "precious metals" the dealer sells.

"Clarets put up by Bordeaux & Co., France," and "Florida Water from Florida," are inspirations.

A dealer in milk has "Fluish Milk." Does he mean bluish milk! if so, why advertise it?

I was sorely tempted to order some clothes from the man who possesses this gem: "Daijiro Ota Taitor. Noble Style." Noble style, indeed!

A shop I would avoid has: "Cheerful Berber," while another's sign reads: "Barber the Kindness Snop."

Mr. T. Tauikawa announces that he is a "High Washman."

But the most delightfully idiotic sign, a perfect marvel of its kind, is that over a photographer's gallery. It reads, in letters a foot high: "Welcome come in try and take your shape." I have often wonder who is to do the trying.—Argonaut.

"Is she a 'miss'?" "No; she's a hit. She's a widow with two million."—Judge.

UNION MADE
BY
UNION MAIDS
CAN'T BUST 'EM
OVERALLS.
RISING STAR
SHIRTS.
The Original
Union Label Garments.
MEYNEMANN & Co.
SAN FRANCISCO.

List of Union Offices Allied Printing Trades Council



Abbott, F. H., 314-316 Battery.
 Altwater Printing Co., 2593-2595 Mission.
 Althof & Bahls, 524 Sacramento.
 Art Printery, The, 41-43 Eighth.
 Barnhart & Swasey, 107 New Montgomery.
 *Barry, Jas. H., The Star Press, 429 Montgomery.
 *Belcher & Phillips, 508 Clay.
 Ben Franklin Press, 123 Seventh.
 Bensen & Liss, 776 Bryant.
 *Berry Bros, 320 Sansome.
 *Bickell, L. A., 19 First.
 Black Cat Press, 402 McAllister.
 Boulton-Leichner Co., 519 Filbert.
 Boutes & Finnigan, Flood Building, Fourth and Market.
 Brown, Andrew, Printing Co., First and Mission.
 *Brunt, W. N. Co., 609 Mission.
 Budde, H. F., Cal. Press, 407 1/2 Turk.
 Clayburgh, Lellich Co., Inc., City Hall Square.
 Church Press, 23 Davis.
 Collins, C. J., 16 Hayes.
 *Commercial Publishing Company, First and Mission.
 Cook, The Morton L., 144 Second.
 *Crocker, H. S. Co., 217 Bush.
 Cubery & Co., 587 Mission.
 Danish Printing Co., 410 Kearny.
 *Daily Racing News, 21-23 First.
 Day & McClintock, 538 Sacramento.
 Dettner-Wilson Press, 118 Front.
 Drake & Baker, 850 Market.
 Drum Bros., 633 Mission.
 Eastman, Frank & Co., 509 Clay.
 Eastman & Mitchell, 28 First.
 *Fording & Halle, 28 First.
 Francis-Valentine Co., 5 Anna Lane, off Eddy.
 Gabriel Printing Co., 320 Sansome.
 *Galloway Publishing Co., 146 Second.
 Gilmartin Publishing Co., The, 19 First.
 Guedet Printing Co., 935 Market.
 Golden State Printing Company, 73 Third.
 Golden West Press, 146 Second.
 Goodman Printing Company, 222 Mission.
 Hancock Bros., 809 Mission.
 *Harvey, John D., 509 Clay.
 *Hayden Printing Co., 417 Montgomery.
 *Hicks-Judd Co., 21-23 First.
 *Hiester, Wm. A., 529 California.
 Hill, J. Harley Co., 657 Gough.
 Hughes, E. C. & Co., 511 Sansome.
 Illinois-Pacific Glass Works, 10-16 Main.
 Jalumstein Printing Co., 310 Hayes.
 Janssen Printing Co., 23 Stevenson.
 Knarston Printing Co., 529 Washington.
 Lafontaine, J. R., 535 California.
 Lane & Stapleton, 41 Third.
 Latham & Emanuel, 511 Sacramento.
 *Leader, The, 532 Commercial.
 Livingston, L., 540 Clay.
 Levison Printing Co., 514 Sacramento.
 Luce & Iler Co., 406 Sansome.
 Lynch, James T., 514 Kearny.
 Lyon, W. T. & Co., 161 First.
 Magner Printing Co., The Nat. A., 7 Dikeman Place.
 Majestic Press, The, 314 Eighth.
 McCracken Printing Co., 509 Kearny.
 Medina & Co., 221 Sacramento.
 Meyerfield, Alfred M., 414 Pine.
 Monahan, John & Co., 412 Commercial.
 Moore-Hinds Co., 28 First.
 Morris & Bain, 108 Market.
 *Murdock, C. A. & Co., 532 Clay.
 Myself-Rollins Co., 22 Clay.
 Nevin, C. W. & Co., 532 Commercial.
 Occidental Mystic Press, 506 Hyde.
 Pacific Goldsmith Publishing Co., 146 Second.
 Pacific Heights Printery, 2438 Sacramento.
 Partridge, John, 543 Clay.
 *Pernau Bros., 543 Clay.
 Phelan, F. M., 111 Cook.
 Phillips & Van Orden, 508 Clay.
 Police Bulletin of San Francisco, Hall of Justice.
 Polk Street Printing Co., 1819 Polk.
 *Recorder Publishing Co., 516 Commercial.
 Roesch, Louis Co., 321-25 Sansome.
 Rooney, J. V. Co., 1308 Mission.
 Samuel, William, 411 1/2 California.
 *San Francisco Newspaper Union, 405-407 Sansome.
 San Francisco Tageblatt, 305 Larkin.
 Schreiber, P. H., 809 Mission.
 *Shanly, J. M., 414 Clay.
 *Smyth, Owen H., 511 Sacramento.
 Sneider & Orozco, 521 Clay.
 *Spaulding, Geo. & Co., 414 Clay.
 Springer & Co., 240 Ellis.
 *Stanley-Taylor Co., 656 Mission.
 Standard Printing Co., 518 Clay.
 Sterrett Co., W. L., 933 Market.
 Sterling Press, 229 Stevenson.
 Stuetzel & Co., 144 Second.
 *Sunset Press, 1327 Market.
 Sutter Press, The, 240 Stockton.
 Tomoye Press, 144 Union Square av.
 Town Talk Printing Co., 146 Second.
 Turner, H. S., 3232 Mission.
 Upton Bros. & Delzelle, 17 Fremont St.
 Valleau & Peterson, 410 Sansome.
 Waldo Press, 777 Folsom.
 Wale Printing Co., 621 Clay.
 Wenderoth & Brown, 319 California.
 Werner, Geo. A., 1067 Howard.
 Western Fine Arts Co., 529 Clay.
 Williams, Joseph, 142 Seventh.
 Winkler, Chas. W., 146 Second.
 Winterburn, Jos., 417 Clay.
 Woodward W. A. & Co., 12 Sutter.

BOOKBINDERS.

Althof & Bahls, 524 Sacramento.
 Brown & Power Co., 508 Clay.
 Buswell & Co., 536 Clay.
 California Bookbinding and Printing Co., 28 First.
 Commercial Publishing Co., First and Mission.
 Crocker, H. S. Co., 217 Bush.
 McGeeney, Wm. H., 23 Stevenson.
 Hicks-Judd Co., 21-23 First.
 Kitchen, Jr. Co., John, 510-514 Commercial.
 Levison Printing Co., 514 Sacramento.
 McIntyre, J. B., 424 Sansome.
 Malloye, F., 422 Sacramento.
 Myself-Rollins Co., 22 Clay.
 Phillips Bros., 505 Clay.
 Webster, Fred L., 19 First.

Whelan, Richard I. & Co., 42 Stuart.
 MAILERS.
 San Francisco Mailing Co., 609 Mission, 5th Floor.

PHOTO-ENGRAVERS AND ETCHERS.

Barnhart & Swasey, 107 New Montgomery.
 Bolton & Strong, 621 Clay.
 California Engraving Co., 506 Mission.
 Janssen Printing Company, 23 Stevenson.
 San Francisco Etching Co., 109 New Montgomery.
 McCabe & Sons, 611 Merchant.
 Sierra Engraving Co., 324 Grant av.
 Sunset Engraving Company, 1327 Market.
 Union Engraving Co., 144 Union Square av.
 Yosemite Engraving Co., 24 Montgomery.

ELECTROTYPERS AND STEREOTYPERS.

American Press Association, 19 First.
 Hoffschneider Bros., 412 Commercial.
 Martin & Co., 508 Clay.

*Linotype office.
 †Lanston Monotype office.
 ‡Simplex office.

Good Authority.

Miss Ascum—"Do you really think it's possible to find out who your husband will be by consulting a fortune-teller?"

Miss Mainchanz—"I don't know, but I recently found out who my husband wouldn't be by consulting one."

Miss Ascum—"Really? Who was the fortune-teller?"

Miss Mainchanz—"Bradstreet."—*Philadelphia Press.*

A Last Request.

"Will you grant me one last favor before I go?" asked the rejected suitor.

"Yes, George, I will," she said, dropping her eyelashes and getting her lips into shape. "What is the favor I can grant you?"

"Only a little song at the piano, please. I am afraid there is a dog outside waiting for me, and I want you to scare him away."—*Tit-Bits.*

Dr. Kallowmell (after a thorough examination): "There is nothing at all the matter with you. All you need is a little rest." Caller—"Thank you. Well I must be—" Dr. Kallowmell—"But thanks, my good man, will not pay my office rent." Caller—"Maybe not, but that's all I got for overhauling your watch the other day and finding that all it needed was winding."—*Chicago Tribune.*

A young man had enlisted in an English regiment for India for fourteen years. Seven years after he had been in India his old mother in England wrote to him saying that if he did not send home some money at once she and the old man would have to go to the workhouse. The son wrote back saying that if she could hang on for seven years he would come home and they would all go together.—*Judge's Magazine of Fun.*

A visitor calling on an Irishman who had the credit of being a lively heckler at political meetings, said, "What's that, Mike, that you have in the glass case?" "Oh, that's the brick I got again my head at the last election," "Oh, and what's that little flower on the top of it for?" "That's the flower from the grave of the man that threw it."—*London News.*

Mr. Upjohn—"You saw Kadger try to make a speech the other night. Cut a ridiculous figure, didn't he? There wasn't a bit of spontaneity about him."

Mr. Gaswell—"No, and—er—he wouldn't have known how to wear it if he'd had it."—*Chicago Tribune.*

"It is a great comfort to have a child about the house," said the man of domestic tastes. "Yes," answered the unfeeling wretch; "when company comes that you don't care for you can make it recite."—*Tit-Bits.*

Nurse—"See, Charlie, the stork has brought you a nice little brother!" Charlie—"Yes, that's the way!" Just as I'm getting on in the world competition begins."—*Fliegende Blatter.*

NOTICE

Chas. Lyons

LONDON TAILOR

Moved from 721 Market St., to his new and permanent Main Store

715 Market Street

Next to Call Building

The new store is situated a few doors below the old store which we occupied for 15 years.

Branch Store:

Thurlow Block, 122 Kearny St.

Established 30 years.

Suits to Order from.....\$16.00 up.
 O'Coats to Order from..... 16.00 up.
 Trousers to Order from..... 5.00 up.

Journeymen Tailors' Union Label used on every garment.

DEMAND UNION LABEL GOODS.

HALSTED & CO. Undertakers and Embalmers

946 Mission Street

Phone South 163

SAN FRANCISCO

JAMES G. MAGUIRE

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

Eleventh Floor, Call Building

Telephone

Private Exchange 415

SAN FRANCISCO

The German Savings and Loan Society

526 California St., San Francisco, Cal.
 Guaranteed Capital and Surplus.....\$2,500,098.42
 Capital actually paid up in cash..... 1,000,000.00
 Deposits, June 30, 1905.....37,738,672.17
 F. TILLMANN, JR., President; DANIEL MEYER, First Vice-President; EMIL ROHTE, Second Vice-President; A. H. R. SCHMIDT, Cashier; WM. HERRMANN, Asst. Cashier; GEORGE TOURNAY, Secretary; A. H. MULLER, Asst. Secretary.
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1109 Market St.
 Odd Fellows' Bldg.

"WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST" OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 16, 1906.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this list out and post at home where it can be conveniently referred to. Officers of unions are requested to have the list posted weekly on bulletin board at headquarters.

Owl Drug Company, 1128 Market; also 80 Geary.

M. Siminoff, Golden Gate Cloak and Suit House, 1228 Market street, and Pacific Cloak and Suit House, 1142 Market street.

Goldberg, Bowen & Co.—Stores located at 426-432 Pine street, 230-34 Sutter street, 2829 California street, Haight and Masonic avenue, San Francisco; 537-39 Thirtieth avenue, Oakland, and Mill Valley.

Sanborn, Vail & Co., 741 Market street, stationery, printing, picture frames, novelties, etc.

Triest & Company, 116 Sansome street, jobbers of hats.

Garibaldi Bros., 703-705 Battery street, manufacturers of macaroni, etc.

E. H. Marks St. Louis Clothing Co., 775 Market and 30 Fourth street.

Bekins Van and Storage Company, 11 Montgomery street.

Lurline Baths, Larkin and Bush streets.

Olympic Salt Water Baths, Seventh and Mission streets.

Product of J. E. Tilt Shoe Company of Chicago, Ill.

California Woolen Mills, Napa, Cal.

National Biscuit Company's product.

Kullman, Salz & Co., Benicia, Cal.

A. B. Patrick & Co., 415 Front street, tanners.

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company.

Pioneer Soap Co., 220 California street.

J. J. Doyle's Arcade Stables, Sixth and Clara streets.

Waffle Kitchen, 1007 Market street.

J. W. Thorp's pies, 504 Post street.

Teutonia Hall Sunday dance, 1320 Howard street.

Wagner & Merritt, barber shop, 112 Taylor street.

P. Connolly's saloon, 542 Fourth street.

Cracker Bakers' Union, Local No. 125, will give its third annual ball on Saturday evening, March 24th, at Native Sons' Hall, 414 Mason street. The committee in charge of the affair is P. C. McGowan, chairman; J. Robinson, C. Cortsen, A. J. Perkins and William Gimble.

Shoe Cutters' Union, No. 339, gave an enjoyable dance on the 15th inst in Social Hall, Foresters' Building. The committee in charge consisted of W. J. Silva, Ed Biordnan, J. B. Desmond, George Sheridan, William Brill, May Murphy, T. Caine, May Fitzgerald and George Cocoran.

The amending regulations dealing with the Victorian Factories and Shops Act, introduced in the Queensland (Australia) Assembly recently, provided that furniture must be stamped when the furniture is practically completed, and not merely before leaving the factory, and a purchaser must be informed in writing whether he is buying Chinese or European-made goods.

Glass factories in the Steubenville, O., district are threatened with a temporary shutdown because of a lack of employees, said to be the result of prosecutions for violation of the Child Labor Law. A delegation may be sent to the Legislature to urge the passage of a law providing a higher age limit.

See that the waiter or waitress who serves you wears the monthly Working Button of the Waiters' Union.

THE LABOR LEADER—A PREACHER'S TRIBUTE.

BY CHARLES STELZLE.

"It opens the eyes to come into personal contact with the leaders of labor. It robs one forever of the vision of the labor leader who pictures a hulking bully, thick-necked, hard-fisted, arrogant, preferring a fight to a job, an agitator."

So wrote my friend, the Rev. Warren H. Wilson, who for a year has been the fraternal delegate in the Brooklyn Central Labor Union, representing the Presbyterian ministers of that city.

"The members of the Central Labor Union of Brooklyn are not trouble-makers, neither are they bullies. They are a cordially fraternal company of thinking men, among whom, aside from the other considerations, it is for a thinking man an honor to be numbered. From the writer's first appointment as a fraternal delegate to the Central Labor Union, he was met with intelligent and thoughtful cordiality. The labor men welcomed the appointment, and one after the other, although it was a new departure, they assented to it; until in a meeting of the Union it was greeted with a surprising unanimity and emphasis.

"The meetings of the Union have been to me experiences of surpassing interest. They open up a new world to a Christian minister. The more is the pity that it is a world from which a Christian minister should be shut out. Here are discussed matters of vital interest to the poor of this borough, and those of meager means—the very people for whom the Master had the most direct message—and with a finely intelligent grasp of principles, mutual forbearance and sincere brotherliness. The word "brother" as a term of address lives here with the full force of John Wesley's days. So far as one can observe, the leaders of labor in Brooklyn are religiously trained men, more than a majority of them members of churches. They appreciate, too, an essential agreement in the fundamentals underlying the faiths of the various churches of this city. And they conceive that their union, being a purely advisory body, a forum of discussion of interests common to those who toil with their hands, is an agency for the carrying out of a religious purpose.

"That is, they believe that the war on the sweatshop, the crusade against child labor, and the agitation for a better place for the laboring woman, are interests which are, or should be, high in the esteem of religious people. They believe, too, that the increase of wages will introduce into a multitude of homes in Brooklyn the possibilities of religion and of righteousness. They believe that the shortening of hours in trades like that of the bakers, who today toil for eleven hours or twelve in overheated quarters, who recently in many cases had to sleep by the side of their ovens, will tend to the restoration of these men to their families and will be the beginning of religious and moral life for a multitude of persons.

"I am frank to say that in these things I agree with them."

"The Housekeeper," published in Minneapolis, Minn., is fighting the Typographical Union and has declared for the "open shop." The company employs none but non-union employees. If you are a friend of organized labor, tell your wife, mother and sister that "The Housekeeper" is fighting your interests.

Do your shopping before 6 p. m. on weekdays and 10 p. m. on Saturday and the evenings preceding holidays! By observing this rule you will be assisting the retail clerks to maintain decent hours of labor and recreation.

THE CANAL "SLAUGHTER HOUSE."

The National Eight-Hour law is now a thing of the past, so far as the Panama Canal job is concerned. In the construction of the big ditch the United States will leave at home its principles of the "dignity of labor" and go to work on the Isthmus upon the basis of cheap and servile labor. Just as historians have told us that the great works of antiquity were made possible only by slave labor, the American statesmen of today tell us that the Panama Canal can only be built by the same means. It is a serious question whether, in either case, the end justifies the means. Anyway, the "slaughter-house," to quote the illustration of Senator Patterson, of Colorado, is now open for business. The laborers on the Canal will be permitted to work as long as they please, with the distinct understanding that when they have worked for all they are worth they shall "pass in their checks" as quickly and as quietly as possible without disturbing the equanimity of their benefactors!

The most remarkable, not to say lamentable, feature of this business consists in the argument made for the abrogation of the Eight-Hour law on the Canal. Chairman Shonts, of the Panama Canal Commission, submitted that inasmuch as the laborers are paid "by the hour," they would be benefited by an increase in the length of the workday! We have already heard this contention; it is, in fact, the old contention, made against every movement for a reduction in the daily hours of labor. That contention is everywhere disproved by the fact that the day's pay is low in proportion as the day's work is long. If men were really paid by the hour the opposite rule would prevail. In simple truth, men are everywhere paid by the day. The hourly rate of wages is merely the daily rate divided by so and so many for purposes of convenience in calculating broken time—that is, time worked less than a day. Chairman Shonts probably knows all this, and is merely adopting the sophistical and discreditable device long ago invented as a means of making it appear that the shorter workday movement is an attempt to secure "nine hours' pay for eight hours' work." In any event, the argument of Chairman Shonts and his supporters in and out of Congressional and Administration circles, by its obvious, or at least implied ignorance of the commonest economic law, is one of the most deplorable incidents in a very deplorable proceeding.—*Coast Seamen's Journal.*

MILLS DEADLIER THAN BATTLES.

In the mills and on the railroads of Allegheny county, Pa., which includes Pittsburg, 17,700 persons were killed and injured in 1905, whose cases became matters of record. Many victims who went to neither hospital nor morgue escaped the count.

The number is barely less than the total number of Union and Confederate dead and wounded at Fredericksburg. It is almost four times to total of casualties at the first Bull Run and 2000 greater than the Federal loss at the second Bull Run. It exceeds by 4000 the French loss at Gravelotte. When captains of industry lead their companies into chances of death and mutilation greater than those of war there is no excuse.—*New York World.*

A scheme has been perfected under which Lord Rothschild, at his own expense, will send 200 British families to Canada. Fifty of these families will leave England on February 18th. The scheme forms a basis for the solution of the problem regarding the unemployed of Great Britain.

The mistress of the household represents the "purchasing power." She cannot go on strike, but she can obviate the necessity of striking by demanding the Union label.